

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

Vol 1 No 194

4 October 1984

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

Leaders Receive More National Day Greetings	A 1
PRC Increases People-to-People Contacts	A 1
Rong Yiren To Chair CITIC International Symposium	A 3
Beijing To Host International Oil Symposium	A 3
IPU Holds 72d Conference in Geneva	A 3
PRC Delegate on Equality	A 3
PRC Supports Namibian Independence	A 4
Zeng Tao's Speech	A 5
Correction to Beijing as Venue For 1990 Games	A 5

## SOVIET UNION

Sino-Soviet Diplomatic Ties Anniversary Marked	C 1
Wu, Gromyko Exchange Greetings	C 1
Qian Qichen Hosts Dinner	C 1
Beijing Reception	C 1
Beijing Russian Reviews PRC's 35-Year History	C 2
Beijing Russian on Sino-Soviet Border Ties	C 4

## NORTHEAST ASIA

Further Coverage of Japanese Youth Group's Visit	D 1
ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO Editorial [25 Sep]	D 1
Zhao Ziyang Addresses Reception	D 2
Leaves for Hangzhou, Nanjing	D 3
Hangzhou Banquet	D 3
Nanjing Reception	D 3
Third Group Arrives	D 4
Deng Yingchao Meeting	D 5
Beijing Tree Planting	D 5
Deng Yingchao Meets Saionji	D 5
Further Reportage on DPRK Relief to S. Korea	D 6
DPRK Proposes Telephone Link	D 6
Goods Delivered	D 6

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

Deng Xiaoping Discusses Hong Kong With Visitors	E 1
Further Coverage	E 2
Further on Zhao Meeting With Hong Kong Figures	E 2
Deputy Chief of XINHUA Hong Kong Branch Dies	E 3

## SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Guerrillas Foil Soviet Offensive	F 1
---	-----

## WESTERN EUROPE

CPC's Hu Yaobang Interviewed by Italy's L'UNITA [30 Sep]	G 1
India Welcomes Joint Hong Kong Declaration	G 5

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFP Reports First Underground Nuclear Test in Year	X 1
RENMIN RIBAO Interviews Zhang Aiping on Defense [3 Oct]	K 1
CPC, State Leaders Attend National Day Parade	K 3
Hu Qiaomu, Others Honor Outstanding Artists	K 4
Official Appointments, Dismissals Announced	K 5
Wang Bingnan on Nongovernmental Policy	K 6
[RENMIN RIBAO 28 Sep]	
Military Achievements Over Past 35 Years Reviewed	K 8
More Naval Ports Built in Past 35 Years	K 12
Record High in Daily Oil Output Reported	K 12
JINGJI RIBAO Editorial on Applying Law of Value [28 Sep]	K 13
Legal System, Law Education Described	K 14
Laws, Legal System Now Play Bigger Role	K 15
Liaoning Peasants Engage in Commodity Trading	K 16
[RENMIN RIBAO 26 Sep]	
Commentator's Article	K 17
Succession of Old Cadres By New Going Smoothly	K 18
[LIAOWANG No 37, 10 Sep]	
Emphasis on Education	K 22
[RENMIN RIBAO 26 Sep]	
Yang Shangkun Welcomes PLA Members to Beijing	K 23
Yang Dezhi Opens Beijing Student Festival	K 24
Tian Jiyn Visits Beijing Chinaware Exhibit	K 24

## PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Beijing Criticizes Multisystem State Theory	U 1
---	-----

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HSIN WAN PAO: Deng Xiaoping Discusses Hong Kong [3 Oct]	W 1
Paper Views Deng's Not Meeting Haddon-Cave Group	W 3
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 4 Oct]	
Haddon-Cave Views Meeting With Zhao Ziyang	W 4
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 4 Oct]	
TA KUNG PAO on Upcoming CPC Plenary Session [4 Oct]	W 5
PRC Textile Factories, Trade Bureaus in Conflict	W 6
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 3 Oct]	

LEADERS RECEIVE MORE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

OW031856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian has received messages of greetings from heads of government or state around the world on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The messages were sent by Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe; Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, president of the Republic of Chile; Khalifa ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar and Hamad ibn Khalifah ibn Hamdan Al Thani, deputy amir and crown prince of the State of Qatar.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has received messages of greetings from Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Simon Muzenda, acting prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; and David Nieves, leader of the Congress Group of the Socialist League of Venezuela.

Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee has received message of greetings from the Central Committee of Parti du Progres et du Socialisme du Maroc (PPS).

Fernand Lefebvre, chairman of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium, sent a message of greetings to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

PRC INCREASES PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE CONTACTS

OW230947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 23 Sep 84

["PRC: People-to-People Contacts Increasing in China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Three thousand young Japanese will begin a visit to China on September 24 as guests of General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party.

This is the largest reception of foreign visitors China has had on her soil since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. It marks the latest development in people-to-people contacts in China.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries as well as trade unions, youth and women's organizations attach great importance to contacts with foreign countries. According to statistics, Chinese non-governmental organizations have established ties with more than 400 organizations in over 100 countries and regions, promoting exchanges and friendship.

Increased people-to-people contacts have also forwarded cooperation between China and other countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China has diplomatic ties with 129 countries.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang said: "There is a boundless future for combined government and unofficial contacts," when he met a delegation from the Japanese committee of the second China-Japan non-governmental conference last June.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, who has concerned himself with people-to-people contacts for many years, considers these contacts versatile and profoundly influential, playing an important role alongside diplomatic relation in bringing together the peoples of the world in bringing together the peoples of the world and promoting international relations.

In recent years, people-to-people contacts have moved in several directions, with extensive interchanges between Chinese non-governmental organizations and foreign cultural, educational, press, technical, business and religious circles.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has links with trade unions in 120 countries and regions. Between 1978 and mid-1984, the federation received 286 delegations from 74 countries and regions. Every year, China's 22 seamen's clubs along the coast play host to an average of 10,000 seamen from more than 100 countries and regions and have done much to cultivate friendship among the seamen of different countries.

An official of the International Department of the federation told XINHUA that they receive not only leaders of foreign unions but also many low-ranking union officials and ordinary workers.

China's non-governmental organizations stress stronger links with the Third World. 117 Chinese women's delegations have visited 86 countries, and of the 557 women's delegations from 119 countries and regions, three fourths were from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Of the delegations from 56 countries received last year by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, over half came from developing countries. This year the association sent 17 delegations to Asian, African and Latin American countries.

China's people-to-people contacts with foreign countries have diversified in recent years. Friendship ties between Chinese and foreign cities are one channel.

By this July, 22 Chinese provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and 41 provincial cities had established friendship ties with 57 provinces, states, counties and prefectures and 72 cities abroad. 129 pairs of sister cities have established such ties.

Friendship and understanding also benefit from bilateral talks where views are exchanged exhaustively and candidly on international issues and questions of common concerns.

A meeting of Sino-Japanese friendship activists last July not only reviewed the last 30 years of Sino-Japanese people-to-people friendship but also discussed updating thinking and extending activities. The end of this year will see a second meeting in Tokyo.

Wang Bingnan described this kind of meeting as good for information exchange and coordination.

Following the first meeting of the China-Japan non-governmental conference in Japan in October, 1982, a second meeting was held in Beijing in June. This, says Weng, is a new channel of people-to-people exchanges.

At the beginning of this year Chinese scholars had a wide-ranging discussion on strategic and international issues with a delegation from the U.S. Research Center of Georgetown University. The Americans have invited the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries to send a delegation to the U.S. to continue their discussions.

An important facet of China's non-governmental work is the development of friendly exchanges with young people from other countries so as to ensure the continuation of this friendship.

It is of far-reaching significance for China to develop stable friendship with other countries through exchange of visits by young people.



Examples are those by teachers and students from a Chinese class of the U.S. Sidwell Friends School invited by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and the U.S. tour of the Shanghai children's song and dance ensemble, as well as visits to China by young people from Japan and India, to mention but a few.

In recent years people-to-people contacts between China and the Soviet Union and other East European countries have also resumed.

Wang Bingnan said that for over 30 years the smooth development of people-to-people contacts had owed much to people the world over who longed for peace and treasured the friendship of the Chinese people as well as unremitting efforts by foreign friendship organizations and well-intentioned individuals.

#### RONG YIREN TO CHAIR CITIC INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

OW281248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- The China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) will sponsor an international symposium here on China's economic cooperation with foreign countries next month.

The meeting will be held from October 4 to 6 to mark the fifth anniversary of CITIC's founding, Jing Shuping, vice-president of the corporation, announced today. More than 100 delegates will attend, including leaders, scholars and specialists from financial and business organizations in China and abroad.

The symposium will offer discussions on topics including the prospects for economic cooperation with China, the long-term influence of China's open policy, the future of technology transfers, models for economic cooperation, Chinese investment overseas, and taxation and legislation issues.

The meeting will be chaired by Rong Yiren, chairman of the Board of Directors of CITIC.

#### BEIJING TO HOST INTERNATIONAL OIL SYMPOSIUM

OW070809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- A petroleum symposium is to be held in Beijing from September 20 to 25, the China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Corporation (CNOGEDC) announced here today.

The Beijing petroleum symposium is co-sponsored by the Beijing-based CNOGEDC and the Los Angeles-based Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources. Among the participants will be some 300 well-known Chinese and foreign geologists, geophysicists and petroleum engineers. Foreign participants number 85 from more than 50 companies in 13 countries and one region, including Australia, France, Japan, the UK, and U.S.A.

According to the Chinese sponsor, Chinese and foreign scientists will present 63 papers on new theories, new methods and new areas of oil exploration and development.

#### IPU HOLDS 72ND CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

PRC Delegate on Equality

OW252046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva, September 25 (XINHUA) -- The equal rights between men and women is a big issue which has a bearing on whether human intelligence can be developed in an all-round way and whether the social productive forces can be fully liberated, said Luo Qiong, a member of the Chinese delegation to the 72nd conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union being held here today.

Luo Qiong in her speech noted that the establishment of China's socialist system and its social and economic development have created good conditions for the realization of equal rights and responsibilities. The rights and responsibilities for women embodied in the Constitution and other laws have become or are becoming a reality, she said. Large numbers of Chinese women have held leading posts in grass-root administration, in enterprises and institutions, and have scored outstanding achievements, she added.

Luo Qiong, a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and vice-chairman of All-China Women's Federation, said the National People's Congress will:

-- Urge government and the people to further implement policies on equality by enhancing the economic, cultural, scientific and technological levels of women; and to develop various service trades for women and children;

-- Conduct an extensive campaign to promote the understanding of the significance of equality between the sexes.

-- Expand contacts with woman parliamentarians of all countries in order to explore and exchange experience on raising the status of women.

Luo Qiong called for protracted and unremitting efforts to eliminate discrimination against women on a global scale.

Women's status is one of the main topics being discussed at the 6-day conference focusing on political, economic and social problems of the world. Participants have come from nearly 100 countries.

#### PRC Supports Namibian Independence

OW270246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva, September 26 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegate to the 72nd Inter-Parliamentary conference being held here today strongly condemned the South African authorities for the apartheid policy and illegal occupation of Namibia, and firmly supported the Namibian people in their struggle for independence and liberation.

Speaking on the question of combatting colonialism and racism, Xing Yimin, deputy of the Chinese National People's Congress said that Namibia is the largest colony that remains in the world. To realize independence in that country is not only the urgent demand of the Namibian people, but also the strong desire of the African and all other peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples, he said.

Xing Yimin drew attention to the fact that the South African authorities have suppressed in cold blood the national liberation movement led by SWAPO and constantly posed military threat and armed provocations against African countries which support the Namibian people's independence struggle.

China strongly condemns these perverse acts, supports Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council on Namibian independence and firmly supports the Namibian people led by SWAPO in their struggle for national independence and liberation, Xing Yimin said. China has sincere respects for the people of the front-line countries in Africa who have sustained great sacrifices for the emancipation of the whole southern Africa, he added.

Xing Yimin laid special emphasis on the question of eliminating apartheid in South Africa. The "new constitution" adopted by South Africa on November 2, 1983 was nothing but a hoax. Advocating the "superiority of the whites", the South African authorities have carried out cruel discrimination, oppression and exploitation of the black people who constitute 70 per cent of the whole population in South Africa, he noted.

Xing Yimin called for all-round and compulsory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with relevant provisions of the U.N. Charter. The Chinese people "firmly support the South African people in their struggle against apartheid and for racial equality," he declared.

#### Zeng Tao Speech

OW280056 Beijing XINHUA in English 0031 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva, September 27 (XINHUA) -- China has always pursued an independent foreign policy of peace and regarded safeguarding world peace as its primary objective, stressed Zeng Tao, head of the Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress, at the plenary session of the 72nd Inter-Parliamentary conference held here today.

In a speech on political and economic issues, Zeng Tao said that the present international political and economic situation remains turbulent. "In stepping up their arms race and the rivalry for hegemony, the two superpowers have aggravated the international tension and posed a grave threat to world peace," he said.

Zeng Tao, who is member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice-chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, pointed out that mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, have become the basic norms governing China's relations with other countries.

He said, positive results have been achieved in the talks on the question of Hong Kong between China and the United Kingdom. The satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question will set an example for the peaceful settlement of issues between countries which are left over from history.

He said "In the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation and in the light of China's actual conditions, we have put forward the formula of 'one country, two systems' for the purpose of realising the great cause of national reunification. In order to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, the Chinese Government will, after resuming the exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, adopt a series of special policies towards it, which will remain unchanged for another 50 years. These policies meet the fundamental interests of all the Chinese people, including our compatriots in Hong Kong, and are therefore warmly welcomed by them."

On the situation of world economy, he said, "The current Western economy has shown signs of recovery which, however, is by no means steady. The Third World countries, and particularly the least developed countries, still face grave difficulties. The debt issue is a major question of common concern." He said, China has consistently supported the other Third World countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and develop national economy. China holds that the developing countries should strengthen south-south cooperation while striving for north-south dialogue.

Together with all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples, China will strive to oppose imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, achieve disarmament, maintain world peace and establish a new international economic order, he said.

#### CORRECTION TO BEIJING AS VENUE FOR 1990 GAMES

[The following correction to the item headlined "Beijing Picked as Venue for 1990 Asian Games" published in the 2 October CHINA DAILY REPORT on page A 4 is supplied from XINHUA English on 3 October at 1100 GMT.

Second paragraph, line one reads: After the decisions were made, Zhang Baifa, vice-mayor of Beijing... (changing mayor to vice-mayor).



SINO-SOVIET DIPLOMATIC TIES ANNIVERSARY MARKED

## Wu Gromyko Exchange Greetings

OW031438 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] In connection with the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the USSR, on 2 October the foreign affairs ministers of the two countries exchanged messages of congratulations. In his message to USSR Foreign Affairs Minister Gromyko, Wu Xueqian, PRC foreign affairs minister, wrote: In connection with the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the USSR, I send you warm greetings. Maintaining friendly relations between the PRC and the USSR, two great neighboring countries, meets the basic interests of the people of the two countries and serves the cause of peace and security in Asia and the entire world. We sincerely hope that the PRC and USSR can achieve the normalization of relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and establish good neighborly and friendly relations. The Chinese side, as in the past, will make untiring efforts to that end.

In his message to PRC Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian, Gromyko, USSR foreign affairs minister, wrote: Thirty-five years ago the Soviet Union, moved by its immutable desire to maintain friendly relations with the Chinese people, who had just won victory in a long struggle for liberation, was the first state in the world to recognize the PRC and establish diplomatic relations with it. That was an act of historic significance. The friendship and cooperation of our countries played an important role in the establishment of the New China, in the struggle against imperialist forces and for peace and social progress. In the Soviet Union, we are convinced that the consistent implementation of the course of reestablishing good neighborly relations and developing mutual profitable relations between our countries meets the basic interests of the peoples of the USSR and the PRC and contributes toward strengthening peace and security in Asia and the entire world.

## Qian Qichen Hosts Dinner

LP031632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen gave a dinner here this evening to mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Soviet diplomatic relations. Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov, Mrs Shcherbakov and other diplomats of the Soviet Embassy in Beijing attended.

## Beijing Reception

OW040737 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 October, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association held a cocktail party, warmly marking the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union.

Present at the cocktail party were Qu Wu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association; Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, as well as figures from various circles. Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC, his wife, and other embassy staff members were invited to the cocktail party.

Liang Geng, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, delivered a speech at the cocktail party.



He first of all expressed warm congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union. He said: Diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union were established at the ambassadorial level immediately after the formation of the New China. This is the most striking expression of the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries.

He continued: Our party and state leaders pay constant attention to developing the traditional friendship with the Soviet people. At the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, said: We sincerely desire the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations and are ready to develop economic, technical, and cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union. Peace and agreement between such great powers as China and the Soviet Union not only meet the fundamental interests and common hopes of the peoples of both countries, but also serve the cause of peace in Asia and the entire world.

Vice President Liang Geng expressed the hope that Sino-Soviet friendship will surge forward like the Chang Jiang and the Volga.

Soviet Ambassador Shcherbakov also delivered a speech. He expressed congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese revolution and the 35th anniversary of Soviet-Chinese diplomatic relations. He expressed hope for the continuous development of friendship between the great peoples of the Soviet Union and China.

After the cocktail party, Beijing artists presented art performances.

#### BEIJING RUSSIAN REVIEWS PRC'S 35-YEAR HISTORY

OW030221 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 30 Sep 84

["The PRC Is 35 Years Old" program review: "Witnesses of History"]

[Text] Following a long and incredibly difficult struggle, the Chinese people overthrew the domination of the imperialists and reactionaries in China, and on 1 October 1949 proclaimed the PRC. On the eve of the establishment of New China, at the First Session of the People's Political Consultative Conference of China, our great leader, Chairman Mao Zedong, made a historic speech. He solemnly proclaimed that the Chinese people, who amount to one-fourth of mankind, had now gained full stature. Our nation would no longer be humiliated. You have already gained full stature. Our revolution has met with sympathy and admiration among wide masses of the people in all countries; we have friends in all the parts of the world. Dealing with future tasks, Chairman Mao Zedong said: In the international arena, we join all the peace-loving and freedom-loving countries and peoples. And that is what has happened. In the 35 years since the formation of New China, our people have invariably united with all the peace-loving and freedom-loving people of the world. At the beginning of the 50's, when the United States of America started an aggressive war against Korea and spread the flame of war to the Chinese border, the Chinese people rose to wage a courageous struggle against American aggression and render aid to the Korean people.

Chairman Mao Zedong, in his order to the Chinese People's Volunteers, said the struggle was being waged to aid the Korean people in their liberation struggle; to aid in the struggle against the offensive of the American imperialists and their lackeys; and for the purpose of defending the interests of the people of Korea, China, and other countries in the East.

The Chinese People's Volunteers, together with the Korean People's Army, routed the aggressors and forced the United States of America to sign an Armistice Agreement in Korea.

In April 1955, the then Chinese Prime Minister Zhou Enlai attended the conference of Asian and African countries held in the Indonesian city of Bandung. At this famous conference of epochal significance, Premier Zhou Enlai solemnly stated that China supported in every way the just struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa for national independence, upholding their sovereignty and territorial integrity. From the 50's to the present, most of the Asian, African, and Caribbean regions and the Oceania countries have overthrown colonial domination and won their independence.

The Chinese people, in various forms, gave assistance to these countries in their struggles for independence. China has given material aid to the people of African countries, including Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, during the years of their armed struggle for independence. And that was no accident. In 1956, at the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, Chairman Mao Zedong spoke about the support given to various countries in their struggle to gain and uphold national independence.

Chairman Mao Zedong said: We must give active support to liberation and national independence movements in Asian, African and Latin American countries, as well as the world peace movement and the struggle for just causes in all countries. We resolutely support the fully legal actions of the Egyptian Government, which has nationalized the Suez Canal Company, and resolutely oppose any kind of attempt to violate the sovereignty of and conduct armed intervention in Egyptian affairs. We must ensure that the schemes of the imperialists, who create tension in the international situation and conduct preparations for war, suffer complete defeat. The imperialists and hegemonists unceasingly wage aggressive wars. The Chinese people resolutely oppose such aggression, irrespective of who commits it. When, in its time, the United States of America started aggression against Vietnam and Kampuchea, Chairman Mao Zedong said that the one who has justice on his side enjoys wide support, and the one committing injustice deprives himself of that support. A weak country can achieve victory over a stronger one, and a small country over a large one. The people of a small country can, without doubt, rout the aggression of a large country if they fearlessly rise to struggle, courageously take up arms, and take the destiny of their country into their hands. Such is the law of history.

Today, the Soviet Union is committing open armed aggression against Afghanistan, and Vietnam, with the support of the Soviet Union, is committing aggression against Kampuchea. The Chinese people are also resolutely opposed to these aggressive actions and in every way support the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples in their struggles against aggression. History is merciless. The United States of America, in its time, suffered defeat in Vietnam and Kampuchea. Today, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are also bogged down in the quagmire of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Here, words uttered by the late Premier Zhou Enlai more than 10 years ago come to mind. He said: People want revolution, time marches on; this is the tendency of history and cannot be stopped. And one, two madcap superpowers want to divide the world and decide on the destiny of mankind; they will never succeed in that. Whatever vain attempts they make, they will not escape final defeat. China's people invariably and consistently support the just struggle of the people of various countries. Over a year ago, during his tour of Africa, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met with the leaders of the PLO and the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia.

During these meetings he reiterated that China resolutely supports the Namibian people in their struggle for independence, South African people in their struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid, and Palestinian and other Arab people in their struggle against Israeli expansionism. On his return home, in his report on the tour, Premier Zhao Ziyang stated that, in new historic conditions, we must implement, in an even better manner, China's foreign policy outlined by Chairman Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai.

Here is another Zhou Enlai statement: People in all countries of the world support each other in their just struggle. We are sincerely grateful to the people of various countries for their sympathy and support for the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. We resolutely supported, support, and will continue to resolutely support, the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. In that lies our immutable, international, proletarian duty.

#### BEIJING RUSSIAN ON SINO-SOVIET BORDER TIES

OW040404 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 29 Sep 84

["Pages of Friendship" features; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Dear Soviet radio listeners: Recently, our correspondents toured the northeast of our country. During their tour, they visited the border town of Suifenhe. In our program today, you will hear their report on Suifenhe.

Our train traveled north from Beijing. It passed Harbin, the administrative center of Heilongjiang Province, and continued on its way east. The train sped through green and picturesque mountains. Here, amid these quaint mountains, buildings began to appear. We had arrived at the goal of our journey -- Suifenhe. The town is situated in southeastern Heilongjiang Province. The Soviet town of Pogranichnyy borders it to the east.

In the early morning of our second day, we decided to stroll around the town. The town, with a population of 20,000, is very quiet, and the air here is pure and fresh. Shreds of cloud swirl in the distance between the mountains. There is greenery everywhere on the mountain slopes and in the fields. The environment is enchanting.

Walking down the street, we approached the railroad station. A memorial to Soviet servicemen stands in the square in front of the station. Every year, on Memorial Day or on holidays, people come here to honor the memory of the dead.

Walking up the street, we came to the town market. Here, peasants from local areas sell subsidiary farm products. Tomatoes, cucumbers, eggs, meat, apples, apricots, and other fruits are neatly arranged in the stalls. Trade is quite brisk. There is a department store near the town market; attractively arranged large showcases attract people's attention. There is an abundance of goods at the store; everything, from clothing to hardware. These goods are delivered here from Beijing, Shanghai, and other parts of the country. There are also quite a few local products.

Local comrades told us that considerable changes have occurred in Suifenhe in recent years. Thanks to the implementation of the party's agricultural policies, agricultural production in local areas is continually rising, and the living standards of peasants improve every day. In the town itself, many new buildings have been added, for instance a movie theater with more than 1,000 seats, a comfortable house for customs workers, and other buildings. In Suifenhe, we met Comrade (Liu Haidao), deputy mayor of the town and president of the Suifenhe Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association.



On 1 May this year, at the invitation of the deputy chairman of the Pogranichnyy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee and chairman of the Pogranichnyy Rayon Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, he visited Pogranichnyy as head of a delegation of the Suifenhe Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. He told us:

[Begin (Liu Haidao) recording in Mandarin, fading into Russian translation] From 30 April to 1 May, a delegation of the Suifenhe Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association visited Pogranichnyy; took part in the May Day celebrations; visited a poultry farm, a prefabricated housing construction site, and stores; and took a stroll around the town. Wherever we went, we received a warm and cordial reception. This was our first visit in 18 years, and it strengthened friendship and promoted mutual understanding between the friendship societies of Suifenhe and Pogranichnyy. I still have pleasant recollections of this visit.

Afterwards, Comrade (Liu Haidao) told us about the economic construction of Suifenhe. He said the town's economy is based on the food industry and production of nonalcoholic and low-alcohol beverages. Its light textile and construction materials industries are also quite sizeable. Haiou -- Seagull -- brand beer, and various fruit liqueurs and juices produced here are delivered not only to Harbin, Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, and other cities, but also exported to Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, and other countries. Soviet friends living nearby also rate them highly.

We left the brewery for the Suifenhe railroad station. Comrade (Liu Langzhou), deputy stationmaster, told us that traditional friendly ties exist between Suifenhe and Pogranichnyy. Particularly close cooperation has been established between our two railroad stations. Beginning in 1982 with the increase in trade between China and the Soviet Union, the exchange of freight traffic volume between Suifenhe and Grodekovo stations has significantly increased. In recent years, bilateral friendly relations have also become more frequent.

This year, our chief, a member of the Suifenhe Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association delegation, took part in May Day celebrations in Pogranichnyy, and on 4 May this year -- Youth Day -- we invited a sports team from Grodekovo station, and had a friendly competition with them. Friendly contacts help us to more profoundly understand each other and to strengthen our friendship.



FURTHER COVERAGE OF JAPANESE YOUTH GROUP'S VISIT

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO Editorial

HK011226 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 25 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Welcome to You, Young Japanese Friends"]

[Text] The autumn sky is clear and the air is crisp. The 3,000 young Japanese guests invited by General Secretary Hu Yaobang have, since yesterday, arrived one after another in China to have a grand get-together with the young Chinese people. We Chinese youths express our warm welcome to these young Japanese friends from a friendly neighboring country.

The current get-together of the Chinese and Japanese young friends is an unprecedented grand meeting and a major event in the history of relations between the two countries. We Chinese youths earnestly wish, through this get-together, to make our contributions to the future of further Sino-Japanese friendship and to a 21st century of friendship. The Chinese people are peace-loving. With the unremitting efforts made by many people who have devoted themselves to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship, Sino-Japanese relations are getting better and better. During General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan in 1983, the governments of the two countries enriched and developed the three principles concerning Sino-Japanese relations into four principles, now including "mutual trust," thus bringing the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries into a new period of all-round development. This entirely conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries. China has abundant resources and an extensive market, whereas Japan has advanced technology and a developed economy. Undoubtedly, if the two countries can help supply each other's needs and make up for each other's deficiencies, it will be conducive to the prosperity of each country's economy and culture. The visit of the 3,000 young Japanese people will enhance the exchange of feelings between the youths and people of the two countries, inevitably promote exchange and cooperation between the two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological, and other fields, and give impetus to the further development of good-neighborly Sino-Japanese relations.

Both China and Japan are located in Asia and are concerned with peace in Asia and the world. The Chinese people wish to have a peaceful international environment in order to concentrate on building the four modernizations. The Japanese people also need such a peaceful environment. Although the social systems of the two countries differ from each other, both hope that mankind will not experience another catastrophe of war. The realization of friendly relations between China and Japan is also a model from which countries with different social systems can develop friendly relations. This is undoubtedly a significant contribution to the cause of world peace.

China and Japan have been friendly neighbors since ancient times. China's noted man of letters Guo Moruo described the friendly relations between China and Japan like this: "The Chinese and Japanese peoples are closely related and mutually dependent. They have always devoted great efforts to enhancing cultural exchange. A review of our history shows that our 2,000-year friendship is really an unusual case." Truly the history of Sino-Japanese friendship can be traced from modern times to the Tang Dynasty and back to still earlier ages. Master Jian Zhen, an eminent monk of China's Tang Dynasty who visited Japan and disseminated the highly developed culture of the Tang Dynasty to Japan, was a most honored friend of the Japanese people. A Bei Zhong Ma Lu [7093 0223 0112 7802 0712], a noted Japanese scholar, also spread Japan's culture to China and worked and studied in China for several decades. He was finally buried in Chixian County and his deeds were praised far and wide among the Chinese people. Particularly in modern times, large numbers of Chinese youth, including Sun Yat-sen, Zhou Rong, Zhang Taiyan, Lu Xun, Guo Moruo, Nie Er, and others visited Japan one after another.

Their close relations with the Japanese people are known to all. All this is no accident. Such historical, cultural, geographical, and popular ties bound by a thousand and one links are inseparable and are the common emotional basis from which the people of the two countries can pass on their friendship for generations.

We Chinese youths enthusiastically welcome the young envoys coming from our friendly neighborhood and heartily hope that the Japanese young people can review the culture of the East with us, visit the mountains, rivers, and scenic spots of China, and take part in all kinds of get-together activities with the young people of our country. Meanwhile, we also hope that the Japanese youths can understand more about contemporary China so we can exchange feelings, increase understanding, develop friendship, and add a new chapter to the annals of Sino-Japanese friendship.

We hope that our young Japanese friends have a nice time during their stay in China!

#### Zhao Ziyang Addresses Reception

OW291927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today: "So long as China and Japan make common and unremitting efforts, the two great nations will surely become good neighbors and friends from generation to generation." Zhao said this when he proposed a toast at a grand reception in the Great Hall of the People here this evening to welcome 3,000 young Japanese visiting China, and to mark the 12th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Zhao said, "China-Japan friendship is the common desire of our two nations. It will bring happiness to the two peoples and hope for Asian and world peace." He added, "The Chinese people have always regarded distinguished guests coming to China as a praiseworthy thing. It is unprecedented that 3,000 Japanese young people have gathered here with Chinese youth."

The 12th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries falls today, and it is also the eve of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. "It is indeed an exciting occasion," Zhao said. Altogether, 5,000 Chinese and Japanese young people attended this reception.

Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and honorary president of the China-Japan friendship Association, said the get-together of 5,000 youths of the two countries shows a bright future for Sino-Japanese friendship. Wang pointed out, "We are now at an important juncture in history when we are carrying forward the friendship cause and forging ahead into the future. It is especially necessary that the youth of our two countries should remember the hard-earned historical experience and create a new era of Sino-Japanese friendship."

Noboku Itamoto, representing the Japanese side, said, "The hundreds of organizations and people invited to China have different political stands and fields of activity. But their frames of mind are the same. All of them want to strengthen friendship with Chinese youth. We are confident that we will complete this great cause."

Amid warm applause, the Chinese and Japanese young people presented gifts to each other. A Chinese representative presented the Japanese young people with porcelain bottles decorated with flower designs made in the Song Dynasty.

The Japanese side reciprocated with Japanese handicraft articles.

Present at the reception were Ulanhu, vice-president of the People's Republic of China, and other party and state leaders. Also present were Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae, Japanese experts and students. The reception was jointly hosted by the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students' Union and the China-Japan Friendship Association.

At the reception the Chinese and Japanese artists presented song and dance performances.

#### Leaves for Hangzhou, Nanjing

OW271912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- One thousand five hundred Japanese youth, after spending three days in Shanghai, left there this morning for Hangzhou and Nanjing. They were seen off at the Shanghai railway station by leading members from Shanghai Youth Federation, Students' Federation, and the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

According to reports from Hangzhou, one group of more than seven hundred Japanese youth were warmly welcomed by about one thousand young people at the Hangzhou railway station when they arrived at noon. This is the first time for the ancient city to receive so many foreign visitors at the same time. A sister city of Japan's Gifu, Hangzhou has maintained friendly ties with Japanese Buddhists and calligraphers. The Japanese began their sight-seeing tour this afternoon and were entertained at a grand reception tonight.

In Nanjing the Jiangsu Provincial Government gave a buffet reception in honor of the other group of Japanese youth. Governor Gu Xiulian extended warm welcome to the Japanese young visitors. The two groups of Japanese are part of the three thousand youth invited by General Secretary Hu Yaobang to take part in the Sino-Japanese youth get-together.

#### Hangzhou Banquet

OW300922 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Over 700 Japanese youths arrived in Hangzhou by train from Shanghai this noon to attend a get-together of Chinese and Japanese young people. They were warmly welcomed at the railway station by over 1,000 young people in Hangzhou. Mr (Okazaki), an 87-year-old promoter of Sino-Japanese friendship, said they were very glad to be able to visit the famed Hangzhou.

During the afternoon, the Japanese youths toured the various scenic spots of Hangzhou's West Lake. In the evening, the Zhejiang Youth Federation, the Zhejiang Students Federation, and the Zhejiang chapter of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries hosted a banquet to welcome the Japanese guests. Wang Fang, Xue Ju, and other Zhejiang and Hangzhou leaders attended the banquet.

#### Nanjing Reception

OW301014 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Some 800 Japanese youths arrived in the ancient city of Nanjing from Shanghai by special train this afternoon to attend a get-together of Chinese and Japanese youths.



They were warmly greeted by over 1,400 young people in Nanjing. The Japanese youths arriving in Nanjing today are composed of members of 55 Japanese youth groups.

During the evening, the Jiangsu Provincial Youth Federation, the Jiangsu Provincial Students Federation, and the Jiangsu Chapter of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries hosted a buffet to welcome the Japanese guests. Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee; Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu; (Chen Weigao), secretary of the Nanjing Municipal CPC Committee; and (Zhao Yaohua), mayor of Nanjing, attended the buffet reception.

#### Third Group Arrives

OW281206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Four white special planes from Tokyo carrying some 800 young Japanese coming to attend the Sino-Japanese friendship get-together landed at Beijing airport at noon today.

The arrivals form the third group of Japanese to attend the get-together as guests of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The first two groups, who are already in China, will arrive in Beijing tomorrow. The fourth group will fly from Tokyo to Beijing on the day.

Today a joyous atmosphere reigned at the airport. A huge streamer inscribed with "Welcome you, young Japanese friends" in both Chinese and Japanese hung on the tall airport terminal. The young Japanese were greeted with cheers amid the beating of drums and gongs. More than 1,000 Chinese welcomers in their holiday best waved bouquets and ribbons and danced. Ten primary school pupils wearing kimono presented a Japanese dance. Many Japanese visitors took out their cameras to take pictures of this vivid scene.

Most of the Japanese are sons and daughters of figures who have long worked for Japan-China friendship. Among them are Kazuteru Saionji, son of Kinkazu Saionji, an old friend of the Chinese people, and son of the former Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

The son of Ohira said to XINHUA: "As one of the 3,000 Japanese invited to attend the get-together, I feel greatly honored and pleased to visit China. I am looking forward to having talks with my Chinese friends from educational and agricultural circles."

The Japanese guests were met at the airport by Hu Jintao, president of the All-China Youth Federation, Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Liu Nengyuan, chairman of the All-China Students' Union. Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae was also among the well-wishers.

Hu Jintao said to XINHUA: "We are extremely excited to welcome the Japanese guests invited by general secretary Hu Yaobang. We earnestly hope that they will further promote understanding and friendship with the Chinese youth through this visit to China. The youth of the two countries will advance shoulder to shoulder to the 21st century."



## Deng Yingchao Meeting

OW011300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this afternoon with more than 100 Japanese youth who are children or relatives of those who have made contributions to the Sino-Japanese friendship for many years.

At her house in Zhongnanhai, Deng said since the founding of the People's Republic, the late Premier Zhou Enlai and herself had played host to many Japanese visitors in their home. However, the current visit to China by 3,000 Japanese youth during the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic was unprecedented in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. The visit would add a new chapter in the annals of centuries-old friendship between the two countries. "You young people of both countries should push the Sino-Japanese friendship forward while building up your own countries. This friendship should be continued to the 21st and 22nd centuries, in fact, forever. This is a historical task for the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the rest of the world," she said.

## Beijing Tree Planting

OW021739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,200 Chinese and Japanese young people today planted over 200 pine saplings to symbolize the friendship between their countries at the international friendship forest near the Ming Tombs.

Today several hundred Chinese young people beat drums and gongs and played suona (wood wind instrument) to welcome more than 200 representatives of the 3,000 Japanese youths now in Beijing taking part in the Sino-Japanese youth friendship activities.

Present on the occasion were Wang Zhaoguo, chief representative of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League; Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing; Zhang Xiangshan and Sun Pinghua, vice-presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association; as well as Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae and his wife.

Lin Yanzhi, secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, delivered a speech on behalf of the 3.4 million young people in the Chinese capital. He expressed the hope that the friendship between the two peoples and their youths would withstand wind and snow storms like pine trees and last forever. Tadashi Okuyama, representative of the young Japanese, recalled the old Chinese saying that "Reviewing the past helps one to understand the present". The planting of the trees today would help future generations of young Chinese and Japanese to recognize their historic mission of developing Sino-Japanese friendship. This morning the young Japanese toured the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs.

## Deng Yingchao Meets Saionji

OW031322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairperson of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, today met with a Japanese friend Kinkazu Saionji at the Xihua Hall in Zhongnanhai.

The Xihua Hall was where Premier Zhou Enlai lived, and it had been visited by Mr. Saionji twice. Deng Yingchao received him at her own home in a cordial atmosphere.

Deng said that she felt very happy to meet Mr. Saionji when the Chinese people just had their National Day celebrations. Mr. Saionji said his wife and he himself held Deng in esteem for she, though advanced in age, was still working so hard. Deng replied, "We communists have a saying, 'bend oneself to a task and exert oneself to the utmost,' and I will do my best."

After the meeting, Deng saw Mr. Saionji off with a handshake outside the entrance of the Xihua Hall. She said goodbye to him and wished him healthy and well.

#### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DPRK RELIEF TO S. KOREA

##### DPRK Proposes Telephone Link

OW280822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (XINHUA) -- The Korean Red Cross has proposed to establish direct telephone link between Pyongyang and Seoul during the period when it hands over relief goods to the South Korean Red Cross to help South Korean flood victims.

Han Ung-sik, head of a working-level delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said in a notice to his South Korean counterpart Yi Yong-tok yesterday that the line should be tentatively opened at around 10 a.m. on September 28. He said the relief goods will reach South Korea by sea and land on September 29 and 30. More than 1,000 DPRK personnel will be involved in the relief work, with part of them going to Inchon Port and Pukpyong Port in the south. Among them were DPRK Red Cross Society officials, correspondents, seamen, drivers and escort personnel.

The relief goods included 50,000 soks of rice (7,500 tons), 500,000 meters of cloth, 100,000 tons of cement and a certain quantity of medicines. On September 8, the Korean Red Cross Society decided to deliver relief goods to the South Korean flood victims and the South Korea Red Cross Society expressed welcome to the offer on September 14.

##### Goods Delivered

OW291825 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Kaesong, September 29 (XINHUA) -- The Military Demarcation Line across the Korean peninsula today was broken for the first time as land deliveries of relief goods were made at Panmunjom.

At 11:14 trucks carrying relief goods from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea passed the Demilitarized Zone, established in 1953, and delivered the goods at the place appointed by South Korea. The goods were donated by the DPRK Red Cross Society. They went to the South Korean victims displaced by heavy floods in August.

The offer of relief goods, including medicine, about 7,500 tons of rice, 500,000 meters of cloth and 100,000 tons of cement, was made on September 8 and was approved by the South Korean Red Cross Society on September 14. It took an additional 11 days of negotiations before the two sides agreed on a delivery route.

DENG XIAOPING DISCUSSES HONG KONG WITH VISITORS

OW031206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, today called on Hong Kong compatriots to unite, work hard and safeguard prosperity and stability as a contribution to the smooth handover of power in 1997.

He made these remarks at a meeting here this morning with a 200-member delegation composed of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in the Great Hall of the People. The delegation is here to attend National Day celebrations in Beijing. The delegation includes people from various fields with different views. That showed, he said, that they all support China's resumption of the exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong and the content of the Sino-British joint declaration. "With so many people coming back, Hong Kong is full of hope," he said.

They shared the same goal of ensuring the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong in the next 13 years and later, he said. He hoped that the people would love the motherland as well as Hong Kong. He said that after 1997, people who were now 60 or 70 years old could not do much work. Most of those present at the meeting were young people who had prospects. As for me, I want to live till 1997 to see with my own eyes China exercising sovereignty over Hong Kong.

Speaking on some people who are afraid that the current policy might change, Deng said, "Our policy will not change and no one can change it because the policy is correct and effective. People support it and if someone wants to change it people will oppose him." The Chinese Government and the C.P.C. Central Committee in international affairs always mean what they say, and this is true even for the years of turmoil. Acting in good faith is a tradition of the Chinese nation. A big country should have its own dignity and principles to follow, he noted. In the joint declaration, China stated that Hong Kong's capitalist system and life-style would remain unchanged for 50 years, Deng Xiaoping said, so the next generation would not change the policy. After the 50 years mainland China would be developed and then she would not solve problems narrow-mindedly.

China believed that the British as well as most of the compatriots in Hong Kong would comply with and carry out the agreement as would China.

Talking about the "one country", two systems," Deng said that was a new concept in the world. "We propose this method not because of the Hong Kong issue we are facing but to safeguard world peace which is the general principle of our foreign policy." He pointed out that in the present world, new ways were needed to solve various international conflicts. Of course, the success of the "one country, two systems" depended on the efforts of the Hong Kong compatriots, he said. Deng Xiaoping expressed his confidence that the policy would be successful as time goes on.

Speaking of the Taiwan organizations in Hong Kong, Deng said that they could continue to exist after 1997. He urged the Taiwan organizations not to create trouble in Hong Kong and propose "two Chinas" which is a question not only between mainland China and Taiwan but an international one.

At the end of the nearly two-hour meetings, Deng Xiaoping said he hoped the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots would tour more of China and see the changes.

Present at the meeting were Ji Pengfei, Chinese state councillor and director of the Office of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs under the State Council.



## Further Coverage

HK040344 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0907 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- This morning in the Great Hall of the People during a meeting with a delegation of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who had come for the National Day celebrations, Deng Xiaoping said: China's policy of opening to the outside world is a lasting one and China has always complied with international treaties.

Deng Xiaoping said: Since the Korean war, China has won a good reputation internationally. Even in the years of turmoil the Chinese people meant what they said in international affairs. Acting in good faith is a tradition of our nation and also its strong-point. This really indicates that ours is a great, proud, and ancient country. A big nation should have its own dignity and its own principles to follow. In the agreement, we stated there would be no change for 50 years, that our next generation would not change these policies. After 50 years, although we would be in no position to manage anything, the mainland would be developed, then would it be possible for the mainland to deal with problems so narrow-mindedly?

Deng Xiaoping said: The policy of our party and government toward the solution of the Hong Kong issue is to practice the idea of "one country, two systems," to allow "Hong Kong people to administer Hong Kong," to sending no personnel from the central authorities to Hong Kong, and not to interfere in the administrative affairs of Hong Kong.

Deng Xiaoping said: We will comply with the Sino-British joint agreement and time will confirm our readiness for this. We believe that the British will comply with the agreement. We all the more believe that the overwhelming majority of our compatriots in Hong Kong will comply with the agreement.

Deng Xiaoping said: The people of Hong Kong should close ranks and select good, qualified personnel to administer Hong Kong. This is your own business. What Beijing should do is only approve the persons you have selected and recommended.

Deng Xiaoping said: Taiwan did not recognize the Sino-British joint agreement, but their statement is of little consequence. Nevertheless, there exists a practical problem with them in Hong Kong. They can continue to exist after 1997. Our policy is that they can propagate the three people's principles and can condemn the Communist Party. We are not afraid of their condemnation because the Communist Party cannot fall as a result of condemnation. In action, however, they should be careful and should not create trouble in Hong Kong and propose "two Chinas" or depict the image of "two Chinas." We will set no additional demands on them apart from what we have mentioned above. Now that we are all Chinese, we should keep to the stand of safeguarding national righteousness and national dignity.

Among those present at the meeting was Ji Pengfei, state councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council.

FURTHER ON ZHAO MEETING WITH HONG KONG FIGURES

OW030859 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Sino-British joint declaration is a great event in contemporary Chinese and world history and its significance must not be underestimated. Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang said this when he met with the delegation of well-known personages of Hong Kong's political circles, headed by Haddon-Cave, at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.



He pointed out that the significance of the joint declaration includes: 1) It is conducive to Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity and China's reunification and the building of the four modernizations; 2) it is beneficial to peace in the Far East and the world; 3) it opens up better prospects for Sino-British cooperation; and 4) it provides new experience in peacefully solving international issues. Therefore, this joint declaration has received support from compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, and from Overseas Chinese as well as universal praise from all countries in the world, he said.

Concerning the question of a small number of people's worry about whether the joint declaration can be implemented, Zhao Ziyang said: I am convinced that this joint declaration can stand the test of history. China and Britain have fully demonstrated a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation, set the general interests above everything else, and were both serious and cautious in their talks. Many articles were drafted after revision and study word for word and line by line.

He said: On the part of China, we were not only serious in talks but will implement it to the letter when the agreement is reached. Our policy and measures outlined in the joint declaration were worked out keeping favorable considerations for China's reunification and four modernizations in mind, along with the basic interests of the Chinese people. Since both China and Britain, as well as the Hong Kong people, consider the declaration to be the best statement, we have no reason not to implement it. China's policies are not worked out -- nor can they be changed -- by the will of one leader, he said.

Zhao Ziyang said: It can be said that the Chinese people are as much concerned about Hong Kong's stability and prosperity as the people of Britain and Hong Kong, because a stable and prosperous Hong Kong in the long term is beneficial to China's reunification and four modernizations, while a turbulent and economically depressed Hong Kong is not in their long-term interest.

Zhao Ziyang said: Close cooperation between the Chinese and British Governments and the people of various circles in Hong Kong will be very important in the transition period in the future. China and Britain were able to reach the agreement because both sides adhered to the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation and we must continue to adhere to this spirit in implementing the agreement in the future.

Also present at the meeting was Ji Pengfei, state councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council. Ji Pengfei met and feted Haddon-Cave and his party in the evening.

Haddon-Cave and his party arrived in Beijing on 29 September as invited guests. During their visit, the guests took part in National Day celebration activities and toured the Great Wall and the Imperial Palace. They will leave Beijing for Hong Kong tomorrow.

#### DEPUTY CHIEF OF XINHUA HONG KONG BRANCH DIES

OW022314 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1854 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 28 Sep (XINHUA) -- Cao Weilian, deputy chief of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, died of a heart attack in Hong Kong this afternoon.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS FOIL SOVIET OFFENSIVE

OW030806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, October 2 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan guerrillas fighting the Soviet forces in and around the strategic Panjsher Valley have foiled the 8th offensive launched by the Soviet Union and Soviet-backed Kabul regime.

This was disclosed by Ahmad Shah Masud, commander of the guerrillas in the valley, in a letter to his brother Yahya Masud who received the letter yesterday and read it to XINHUA correspondents here today.

Bisecting the vital transport line between the Soviet Union and Kabul, the Panjsher Valley is an important guerrilla base for fighting the Soviet occupation forces and the Soviet-backed Kabul regime. Since their invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979, the Soviets have launched unsuccessful eight attacks on the valley with the latest one starting on September 5.

Yahya Masud, considered as the spokesman of the guerrilla commander, said the Soviets, who had been on the offensive until September 24, have since been on the defensive. Guerrillas are now dominating in the valley, he added.

Yahya quoted the three-page letter which was dated September 26 as saying the Soviet and Karmal troops have been forced to retreat to their positions near the valley.

The letter said the Soviet and Karmal forces, with the help of commandos and paratroopers, launched the 8th attack on such areas as Andarab, Khart, Bolaghayn and Najrab around the valley, in an attempt to force the guerrillas to retreat and wipe them out in the valley. However, their attempts ended in heavy casualties on their own part, the letter added.

During their counterattacks, the guerrillas killed about 2,000 Soviet and Karmal troops, destroyed 25 tanks and 16 military vehicles and shot down seven helicopter gunships, two SU-24 jets and one MIG-21 fighter, the letter said.

Last week, the guerrillas also launched an attack on the Bagram airbase which has the largest concentration of the Soviet Air Force in Afghanistan, destroying 12 jets and four ammunition depots, the letter continued.

Thirteen guerrillas have been killed in all these fightings, the letter disclosed.

CPC'S HU YAOBANG INTERVIEWED BY ITALY'S L'UNITA

PM031437 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 30 Sep 84 p 9

[Interview with CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang by L'UNITA editor Emanuele Macaluso in Beijing; date not given]

[Text] Beijing -- I arrived in Beijing, at the invitation of RENMIN RIBAO's editor, on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic, at which I will be representing the PCI. There is a festive atmosphere here, and the celebrations have a precise reference point: The intention is to take stock of the political and economic results achieved by the "new course" begun by the present leadership. CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang answered our questions about the chief aspects of this policy. We will return later to consider the significance of this policy.

For the present we are keen to stress just one moving and political aspect that we observed in our initial meetings. Everyone, absolutely everyone recalled Enrico Berlinguer. The mark left on this country by our late comrade is truly profound. Berlinguer came here for the last time shortly before his death. But the memories date back a long time and have to do with his tenacious initiative to resume relations between the PCI and CPC at difficult times and the results achieved through that initiative. More generally, Berlinguer is remembered for his manifold and continuous activities in Europe and China to build new relations between the European left-wing forces and the CPC. Now these relations are profoundly different from what they were so many years ago and many people, both in China and in Europe, have contributed to their sharp improvement. In the Chinese leaders' opinion, Berlinguer is certainly one of the chief architects of this new rapport.

During almost 2 hours of conversation with Hu Yaobang, the first part was devoted mainly to PCI-CPC relations and the prospects of further development of cooperation and contacts between L'UNITA and the Chinese press. Then we plunged right into topical political issues.

This is the week that -- for the first time in perhaps a couple of decades on this scale -- China's foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, and the Soviets' foreign minister, Gromyko, have met and held talks in New York. Hu Yaobang's initial assessments -- based on what appears to be a very detailed report received from New York -- do not suggest a leap forward to a "new phase." But the CPC general secretary did place much stress on the effort made to dispel the Soviet obsession with a potential anti-USSR Sino-U.S. "alliance" and "suspicions" concerning the nature of the relations that China is developing with the United States and Japan. Disclosures were made on some of the topics that Wu and Gromyko discussed (it seems among other things that on delicate issues, such as the clashes of recent months along the Sino-Vietnamese border, detailed analyses of the military operations were actually discussed, including the use of maps) and there were also disclosures about very intensive activity by diplomatic "messengers" between Beijing and Moscow (Li Xiannian via Ceausescu) and between Beijing and Hanoi (via Australia's Hawke).

In July and August Hu paid a visit to the garrisons along the Sino-Soviet border of the Ussuri and the Amur. He revealed to us that he stressed to the troops and local leaders the objective of "friendship from generation to generation," that is, not temporary but historically stable and lasting good-neighborliness between the two countries. And we also discovered that the 35th anniversary celebrations of the New China will be attended by Soviet delegations, in Harbin, though not in Beijing. Although there is no "substantial progress" on the points that divide China and the USSR on a number of thorny foreign policy problems, news was broken of a new record increase in the scale of economic exchanges between Beijing and Moscow.



The agreed level for 1984 was 2.65 billion Swiss francs (with a 60 percent increase over 1983, which followed a 170 percent increase from 1982 to 1983). Now the Chinese side is proposing a further 90 percent increase in exchange for 1985.

#### Domestic Policy Deadlines

Also new were Hu's disclosures about imminent important domestic policy deadlines. The CPC Central Committee plenary session, due to meet in about mid-October, will broach, on the basis of discussion of a lengthy and far-reaching document, the issue of economic reform: that is, of how to achieve in practice a higher form of socialism through the development of production forces. The analysis is of the "internal" elements of the socialist system which have constituted a curb in this direction and of the quest for ways of imparting greater "elasticity" and "dynamism."

(Macaluso) This meeting between Wu and Gromyko has had a major impact. Is it the start of a new phase; does it introduce any substantial progress into Sino-Soviet relations?

(Hu) I have read the report that Wu sent following the meeting. But I have not yet been briefed in detail (at the time of this conversation the Chinese foreign minister is not yet back in Beijing from New York). It does not seem to me that there has been any such substantial progress. They talked for almost 7 hours. On both sides the discussions were conducted in a relaxed atmosphere. At the end of August our president, Li Xiannian, was on an official visit to Bucharest. He asked Ceausescu to convey a message to the Soviets -- that China is not entering, and will never enter, into any alliance with the United States against the USSR. Never. Our Mr Wu asked Gromyko whether they had received this message. He said that they had. But the Soviets do not have a correct assessment of relations between China and the United States, just as they do not look favorably on the evolution of our relations with Japan. Then there is the problem of the four "northern Territories" in the Sakhalin Sea. Japan lays claim to them and the Soviets argue that they are theirs on the basis of the pacts between Stalin and Roosevelt. Our opinion differs from theirs. (Hu ends)

Hu Yaobang went on to cite further points of conflict with Moscow: the Kampuchean issue, the Afghanistan issue. But although even from the Wu-Gromyko talks "there did not emerge much of a shared language on international issues," Hu did stress the major opportunities for developing relations within the context of trade, cultural, scientific, and sporting exchanges and exchanges of delegations and students between the two countries. He revealed that there will be another sharp rise in economic exchanges: "The Soviet side," he said, "proposed an increase in trade from 2.65 to 3.6 billion Swiss francs next year: We came back with a proposed increase to no less than 4.8 billion."

#### Relations Between China and the USSR

Returning to the reasons why "we cannot say that a new phase in the development of Chinese-USSR relations has begun," Hu Yaobang stressed the fact that "we do, however, sincerely hope for this." He said that during his July-August visit to the border regions and garrisons of the Northeast, where 15 years ago the bloody incidents along the Ussuri took place, he stressed to local political and military leaders the need to develop -- and this formulation is very strong and new -- "a friendship between Soviet and Chinese from generation to generation." And he revealed that on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of the border province of Heilongjiang (the "Black Dragon", this being the Chinese name for the Amur) has invited local Soviet organizations for Sino-Soviet friendship to Harbin to attend the celebrations.

(Macaluso) On what points does the Soviet criticism of Chinese foreign policy center?

(Hu) They maintain that the Americans are trying to drag China into the water (this is a Chinese expression which means that they are trying to drag it over to their side). How is it, they ask us, in accordance with their rationale, that you have such good relations with U.S. imperialists? The suspicion extends to other areas too. We have just concluded the accord with Britain on the future of Hong Kong. Many parts of the world have expressed their satisfaction and approval. But PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA confined themselves to reporting the news, without any comment. They are made suspicious by the the positive state of relations between China and the United States on the level of economic, technological, political, and military exchanges.

(Macaluso) Military too?

(Hu) We have not imported weapons from the United States. Only technologies with a military application. To tell the truth, the Soviets have purchased and acquired more U.S. military technology than we have.

(Macaluso) So is the problem the independence of Chinese foreign policy?

(Hu) This is the key point of disagreement. Moscow has been uncomfortable about the policy of independence pursued by Yugoslavia and Romania. And this was seen again in the events that led to the postponement of GDR leader Honecker's scheduled visit to the FRG. They still demand "obedience" from others. But unless there is a thorough change on this point the unity of the international communist movement can never be achieved.

(Macaluso) We appreciate China's initiatives with respect to Europe and especially the forces of the European left. Do you intend to develop this policy of attention with respect to the communists, socialists, social democrats, laborites and peace movements of Europe?

(Hu) Of course we want to develop it. Since we have been busy with many things on the domestic plane in recent years, our attention has been insufficient.

(Macaluso) Positive stances are emerging on the subjects of peace and disarmament and North-South relations on the part of many socialists. At one time socialists and communists stood on opposite shores. Now, however, they can perform a decisive role in building a better order of international relations.

(Hu) You Italian Communists have performed a very important role in Europe in this direction.

(Macaluso) Do you also intend to develop your relations with the liberation movements and progressive forces of Latin America -- with those of El Salvador and Nicaragua, for instance?

(Hu) We have started. You are right, we must strengthen our relations with these Latin American movements.

(Macaluso) What, in your opinion, is the major obstacle to peace?

(Hu) It stems from the intensified arms race and from the rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony. We believe that this creates a threat not only to others but to the U.S. and Soviet peoples themselves. We are opposed to the arms race and in favor of the Soviet Union and the United States reaching a negotiated settlement of their disputes. Just as, at the same time, we want negotiated solutions to our differences with them and others. It is necessary to conduct a dialogue and to negotiate.

(Macaluso) Even with Vietnam?

(Hu) I have indicated on several occasions to the Vietnamese that if they withdraw their troops from Kampuchea we can return to the traditional friendship between our two countries.

(Macaluso) What about them?

(Hu) They have not replied. I asked Australian Prime Minister Hawke to convey this message to Hanoi. I know that he did so and that this was discussed at a meeting of the CPV Politburo. But they did not take it up [non hanno recepito]. They consider it a ruse on our part.

(Macaluso) So does the situation along the border between China and Vietnam remain dangerous and tense? [Macaluso ends]

Hu Yaobang was keen to first remove any doubts on our part on one point: There are no plans for another war like the 1979 war. "Unless they provoke us especially seriously there will be no attack from us." He explained that the fighting of last April and subsequent months hinged on control of four key heights on the Vietnam-Guangxi and Vietnam-Yunnan borders: At one time neither side had any military presence or installations up there, but then they were occupied by Vietnamese troops and so far the Chinese have recovered two of them. "Wu Xueqian," Hu revealed, "delivered a detailed report on this military activity to Gromyko during their meeting. They consulted maps and made detailed analyses of the various phases of those military operations."

Taiwan: The Solution Is Negotiations.

(Macaluso) What about Gromyko?

(Hu) He said he did not believe it.

(Macaluso) You say negotiation is a method for resolving conflicts and you have talked about the "exemplary" nature of the Hong Kong agreement in this regard. Is it a kind of model solution for Taiwan too? [Macaluso ends]

"That is what we are hoping for. Basically, negotiations are what is needed. But it takes time," Hu said, adding that the matter is complicated by the fact that "some U.S. leaders are not being honest [non sono in buona fede su Taiwan] with regard to Taiwan. We are very vigilant on this point. We are alert to U.S. hegemonism and imperialist policy. In this connection perhaps the Soviets have overestimated U.S. capabilities and underestimated our own steadfastness."

(Macaluso) You have some imminent important domestic policy deadlines. We have already informed our readers on several occasions about the major developments in economic reform, starting with the reform in the countryside. We would like you to say something about the situation and the chief issues on the agenda.

(Hu) We have drawn up a draft resolution to be submitted for the approval of the third Central Committee plenary session, which will be convened in about mid-October. It has been distributed to 4,000 comrades for discussion. It consists of 16,000 Chinese characters divided into 10 paragraphs. The main point is that the socialist system must demonstrate its superiority over the capitalist system. That is, it must have a greater capacity to develop the forces of production. Why have many socialist countries been unable to overtake the capitalist countries with regard to development? What has failed to work? It is necessary to find the reasons for this and the causes within the system that cause it to fail to function satisfactorily. We have taken stock of our positive and negative experiences over the past 30 years.



We believe we have identified the defects. We must acknowledge that basically socialism is correct, but that it is necessary to apply specific reforms to the system, with adequate political measures.

#### More Dynamic Economic System

(Macaluso) What is the central idea of these "reforms" of the socialist economic system?

(Hu) Briefly, in my opinion it is to overcome the excessive concentration and rigidity of the system. It must be made more lively and dynamic.

(Macaluso) Some people in our country have talked in terms of a "return to capitalism"....

(Hu) Let us allow them to say so. What can we do about it if some people nurture such doubts?

(Macaluso) One has also heard anxieties expressed about the emergence of imbalances in income and social fields.

(Hu) Actually, when, with regard to the distribution of income, we talk about some people becoming richer more quickly than others, we have in mind advances in successive waves, not imbalances that could become permanent. Apart from that, in the aftermath of 1949 they called us "Titoists." Then in the sixties we were "feudal." Now we are returning to capitalism. There is a shared foundation to all these stories. In fact we remain loyal to Marxism, to the working class cause, to the cause of the workers of the entire world.

(Macaluso) Is there any disagreement, is there any opposition to these reforms?

(Hu) There is a lack of understanding due to ideological laziness, the crystallization of old ways of thinking. But the real opposition is very limited. Though one must not take the rooted habits of old-fashioned thinking lightly.

(Macaluso) Is there also anyone who would have liked to have gone still further along the path of reforms?

(Hu) Yes, there are also some comrades who would like, as we say in our country, to "emancipate the way of thinking even more." They lack experience. In this instance there is an element of separation from real conditions, from the real needs of the workers and peasants masses: in other words, an element of abstractness.

#### INDIA WELCOMES JOINT HONG KONG DECLARATION

OW291812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi, September 29 (XINHUA) -- India expressed welcome today to the Sino-British joint declaration on the question of Hong Kong. An Indian News Agency report quoted the Ministry of External Affairs spokesman as saying that the accord was a welcome step, especially as it resolves a difficult problem with the agreement of all concerned. "From what we have seen in the press reports, the agreement promises to safeguard the interests of all people settled in Hong Kong," the spokesman said.

AFP REPORTS FIRST UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST IN YEAR

OW031656 Hong Kong AFP in English 1646 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] De Bilt, The Netherlands, Oct 3 (AFP) -- China today carried out an underground nuclear test at Lop Nor, near the Mongolian border, the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute here said.

It was China's "first major (nuclear) test" in more than a year and the explosion measured 5.5 on the open-ended Richter Scale, a force corresponding to 50 kilotons of TNT, the institute said.

The explosion occurred at 0600 GMT in Xinjiang Province, the institute said.

Meanwhile, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency, quoting sources at the seismic station of the Indian Department of Atomic Energy in Bombay, also reported the Chinese test.

According to Indian sources, however, the explosion had a force of between four and eight kilotonnes.

The institute, which regularly monitors underground tests in the Soviet Union, said that its monitoring of today's test may have been adversely affected by climatic and geological conditions.

RENMIN RIBAO INTERVIEWS ZHANG AIPING ON DEFENSE

HK031106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by reporters Guo Wicheng and Zhang Shusheng: "Review and Prospects of the Modernization of the National Defense -- On a Visit With Defense Minister Zhang Aiping"]

[Text] This is an ordinary Beijing house where the sitting room is simply furnished and the furniture is worn. We are seated with Defense Minister Zhang Aiping at a square table, and are chatting freely.

A native of Daxian County in Sichuan, Comrade Zhang Aiping joined the revolution when he was a youth. He later joined the Red Army, fighting north and south on many fronts and gaining merit time and again. After the founding of the PRC, he was in charge of work regarding science, technology, and equipment in national defense for a long time, thus contributing toward the modernization of national defense. Recently, he was involved with the National Day parade. He went to the village where the parade was prepared many times, inspecting the troops to be reviewed. Thus, we began our conversation with the National Day parade.

Comrade Zhang Aiping joyfully told us that the parade was of the largest scale and highest level since the founding of the PRC, and was broadcast on television. The people of the whole country and all men and officers of the Army saw with their own eyes that the troops were much better equipped. At parades in the past, the troops reviewed were basically infantry and the arms displayed were chiefly infantry weapons, including firearms and guns, together with some trucks and light tanks designed on the basis of foreign models. Things were different this time. All troops taking part were mechanized and had electronic and automatic devices. Even the square columns of men marching in the parade were mechanized in their training and combat. Apart from modern conventional weapons, we also have a variety of missiles for different purposes and various types of strategic nuclear weapons. All these were designed, developed, and produced by China itself. To put it simply, we did everything ourselves. This is the hallmark of our Armed Forces' advance toward modernization.

Comrade Zhang Aiping held that our national defense, though having made much progress in its modernization, was still lagging very far behind the national defenses of the developed countries and the countries that threaten our country's security. The general regretfully said that if it had not been for the 10 years of turmoil, we could have made still greater improvements and would not have lagged so far behind the advanced countries in military equipment and technology. After Comrade Deng Xiaoping began presiding over the work in 1975, we began reorganization and proposed developing intercontinental missiles, submarine-launched missiles, and geosynchronous satellites. With the stress on this, we began promoting the development of conventional weapons. As a result, everything was accomplished according to schedule. We were able to achieve this success because we laid down the foundation some 10 years before the "Cultural Revolution" and because we had a contingent that was proficient both ideologically and technologically.

Coming to this point, Comrade Zhang Aiping became lost in thought. He recalled the unforgettable years of the past. The state was in an extremely difficult predicament in 1960. At that time there were differing views on whether to develop nuclear weapons and to produce an atomic bomb. It was then that Marshal Chen Yi and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation boldly stood up and resolutely advocated carrying on with the work with self-reliance. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, Marshal Nie Rangzhen sent Comrade Zhang Aiping to carry out investigations and to study on the frontline. Heedless of hardships, Comrade Zhang Aiping entered the Gobi Desert, came through the grasslands, and went to many places to visit national defense scientific research bases. Comrade Zhang Aiping proposed in his report to the central authorities that as long as there was resolve to do so, we were fully capable of producing an atomic bomb in 2 years. A meeting of the Secretariat, presided over by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, supported this view. The CPC Central Committee decided that Premier Zhou Enlai should personally tackle this task. With deep feeling, the general recalled what Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at the time: "Work boldly. If successful, the achievement is yours. If it fails, it will be the failure of the Secretariat." Afterwards, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's words became a standard heeded by leaders at all levels on the national defense science and technology front. They were bold in assuming responsibility and acted with decision. This is still the case today. Comrade Zhang Aiping still remembers clearly that everyone jumped for joy when this central decision was sent to the Gobi Desert and the great grasslands. Under Premier Zhou's guidance, vast quantities of material flowed in an unbroken stream to the testing sites. Comrade Zhang Aiping said with amusement that another unforgettable thing was that while in the Gobi Desert they were able to enjoy the Maotai wine and Junhua ham Premier Zhou sent to them.... Throughout those years, the general always fought side by side with the scientific and technological personnel in the Gobi. Eventually the atomic bomb was produced, the hydrogen bomb was successfully exploded, and missiles were developed.

The general was greatly excited when he talked about all this. He said: Our success was also attributable to the contingent of scientific and technological personnel, cadres, workers, and PLA army men who were proficient ideologically and technologically. They were outstanding, talented people picked from various places by our party. What was their purpose in going from the major cities to the Gobi and to the grassland? They worked not for personal gains, but for the interests of the state and the people and for the modernization of national defense. The slogan at the time was: Those engaged in the development of weapons, in particular those engaged in the development of sophisticated weapons, must have militant, advanced thinking.



The scientific and technological personnel, cadres, and workers fighting on the national defense science and technology frontline are still maintaining this fine tradition today. It won't work without this tradition. Our scientific research bases are situated on the Gobi Desert and the grasslands. Things cannot be done without these people.

The sun was setting, and the general was still speaking with fervor. He said with excitement: The National Day parade was an all-round review. It was a review of our equipment and, above all, a review of our men. We now have a foundation for a modernized national defense and we have certain capability for strategic counterattack. But these are insufficient. We still have to work hard to carry on our honorable traditions and our spirit of building an enterprise through arduous effort. We must be united and work concertedly, conscientiously, and meticulously to make greater quantities of technologically advanced and fine quality weapons for equipping our army and to build a still more powerful, modern national defense. Only in this way can our economic construction be better guaranteed.

#### CPC, STATE LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL DAY PARADE

OW030508 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0924 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- A grand military review and mass parade took place at Tiananmen Square in the capital today to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Party and state leaders reviewed the troops and the paraders. Five hundred thousand people took part in the celebration activities at the square.

After reviewing the troops, Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission, delivered a speech at the Tiananmen rostrum. He also extended his warmest festive greetings to all comrades, countrymen, and friends engaging in the struggle for socialist modernization, achieving the great cause of national reunification, and safeguarding the security of the motherland.

When party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, and Ulanhu arrived at the rostrum on top of the Tiananmen Gate tower, numerous colorful balloons rose to the sky, and the square and its adjacent Changan Boulevard became a sea boiling with jubilant strains and the masses' cheers.

At 1000 [0200 GMT], Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, declared the opening of the ceremony.

Amid the magnificent strains of martial music, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stepped down from the rostrum and boarded a convertible limousine to review the troops. He was accompanied by Qin Jiwei, commander-in-chief of the military review and commander of the Beijing Military Region.

Also present the Tiananmen rostrum to attend the celebrations today were:

Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Li Desheng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, and Ni Zhifu, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; and alternate members Yao Yilin and Chen Muhua.

Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Chen Pizian, and Hu Qili, members of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and alternate members Qiao Zhi and Hao Jianxiu;

Bo Yibo and Xu Shiyu, vice chairmen of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; and Standing Committee members Wang Shoudao, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Li Jingquan, Xiao Ke, Xiao Jingguang, He Changgong, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfei, Huang Huoqing, and Cheng Zihua;

Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee;

Vice Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Shi Liang, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, and Huang Hua; Li Peng and Tian Jiyun, vice premiers of the State Council; and State Councillors Kang Shien, Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Aiping, Wu Xueqian, and Song Ping;

Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission;

Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court;

Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Zhuang Xiquan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhangcao, Zhou Peiyuan, Bao Erhan, Miao Yuntai, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Mao Yisheng, and Liu Jingji;

Principal leading members of the central committees of various democratic parties, members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee; members of the Central Advisory Commission; Standing Committee members of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; members of the NPC Standing Committee; members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee who were in Beijing; principal leading members of the various central party, government, and military departments; veteran comrades who had been in principal leading positions of various central party, government, and military departments; some leading members of the headquarters and Discipline Inspection Commission of the Military Commission; principal leading members of Beijing and the Beijing Military Region, and leading members of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions who came to Beijing to attend the celebrations.

#### HU QIAOMU, OTHERS HONOR OUTSTANDING ARTISTS

OW031956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party will keep closer ties with artists and show more concern for them, said Hu Qiaomu here today. They would be helped to overcome difficulties for greater artistic achievements, he said.

Meeting prize winners at domestic and international performing art competitions and artists who have made remarkable successes during performance tours abroad, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, said that it was necessary and correct to give high honor to prize winners at international sports meets. Outstanding artists who have won recognition at home and abroad should also be honored as they deserve, he said.

I. 4 Oct 84

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CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Meeting the artists at Zhongnanhai, headquarters of the party Central Committee, were also party and state leaders Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Dezhi, Song Renqiong, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili and Qiao Shi.

Hu Qiaomu praised the artists present for winning honor and friendship for China at international contests and appreciation from home audiences. He said: "Your successes have conveyed this message to people at home and abroad: China's art has a bright future."

Addressing the over 90 musicians, dancers, dramatists, traditional opera singers and acrobats, he expressed to them hearty thanks on behalf of the Communist Party, Chinese Government and people of the whole country. Together with the artists, the Chinese leaders watched a performance by a Shaoxing opera troupe from Zhejiang Province after the meeting. Also present at the performance were Deng Yingchao and Ni Zhifu, members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, DISMISSALS ANNOUNCED

OWO20635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0835 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- From 1 August to 11 September 1984, the State Council appointed and dismissed a number of state working personnel.

List of appointments: Zhou Nan, Liu Shuqing, and Zhu Qizhen as vice ministers of foreign affairs; Gong Dafei as adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Su He as vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. Zhang Fengxiang [1728 7685 4382] and Lu Youmei [7120 0147 2812] as vice ministers of water conservancy and electric power; Li Daigeng and Li Boning as advisers to the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power; Liu Daosheng as chairman of the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language; Chen Yuan, Chen Zhanhai [7115 4545 1132], and Wang Jun [3769 0971] as vice chairmen of the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language; Hu Yuzhi, Lu Shuxiang, Wang Li, Ye Laishi, Ni Haishu, Tang Shouyu [0781 1343 1946], and Zhou Youguang as advisers of the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language; He Zhuanglin [0149 2866 7207] as director of the Office of Special Economic Zones [te qu ban gong shi 3676 0575 6586 0361 1358] of the State Council; Ye Zhiqiang as vice chairman of the Board of Directors of the China Nonferrous Metals Industrial Company.

List of dismissals: Gong Dafei from the post of vice minister of foreign affairs; Li Daigeng and Li Boning from the posts of vice ministers of water conservancy and electric power; Wang Lin, Zhang Bin, and Li Huayi from the posts of advisers of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power; Dong Chuncai from the post of chairman of the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language; Hu ~~Yuzhi~~, Zhang Youyu, Wang Li, Lu Shuxiang, Ye Laishi, Ni Haishu, and Tang Shouyu from the posts of vice chairman of the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language. Approval is given for the resignation of Sun Jingwen from the post of adviser to the Ministry of Chemical Industry.



WANG BINGNAN ON NONGOVERNMENTAL DIPLOMACY

HK040701 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries: "The Achievements Are Huge, the Future Is Boundless -- Reviewing the People-to-People Friendship Work of Our Country Over the Past 35 Years"]

[Text] Over the past 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, our country has greatly developed foreign relations, and has achieved tremendous successes in this respect. People-to-people friendship work is an important part, because it is an in-depth and flexible way of doing things. It goes together with the government's diplomatic work; they complement each other. It has become a link which promotes mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and peoples of various countries in the work. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries is a people's organization which carries out people-to-people friendship work with foreign countries. It has carried out many extensive and varied friendship activities over the past 35 years. For example, it receives visiting friendly delegations from various countries in the world and various kinds of professional study groups, and sends various kinds of delegations to visit various countries. It carries out various activities to support the struggle for national liberation, oppose hegemonism, and defend world peace. It holds meetings to commemorate world noted cultural personages, revolutionary forerunners, and international friends who made contributions to the Chinese revolution, and celebrates important festivals of various countries. It sends and receives literary and artistic troupes formed by people from literary and artistic circles to carry out people-to-people cultural exchanges. It takes part in nongovernmental international conferences, and carries out the work of establishing sister friendly cities with various countries, and so forth. Up to now, we have established people-to-people friendly contacts with more than 130 countries and cooperative relations with more than 100 friendly organizations from more than 70 countries.

The nongovernmental contacts between China and various countries in the world have forcefully promoted the relations among nations. The development of relations among nations has, in turn, opened a broad sphere and created favorable conditions for nongovernmental contacts. The nongovernmental contacts between China and Japan have played a particularly important role in creating the present favorable Sino-Japanese relations. Before the official establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the nongovernmental friendly organizations of the two countries did a lot of work. The U.S.-China Friendship Association and many American friends regarded the promotion of the normalization of U.S.-China relations as the focus of their work, and unswervingly exerted efforts in this respect. Friendly organizations in various Latin American countries have always maintained friendly cooperation and exchanges with us. Over the past 30 years or so, they have held high the banner of friendship, worked conscientiously, and quietly immersed themselves in hard work in order to extensively introduce and give publicity to China among their people through various means. In so doing, they sowed seeds of friendship among the people.

People-to-people friendship work has played an important role in safeguarding the interests of the peoples and relations between countries. In 1982, a "textbook event" occurred in Sino-Japanese relations. Not only some old Japanese friends spoke out from a sense of justice, but also a number of Japanese organizations, political parties, and the broad masses of people gave us vigorous support. February 1982, when our country opposed the U.S. Government's arms sale to Taiwan, the U.S.-China Friendship Association issued a statement opposing the U.S. Government's erroneous act.

In 1980 when the Netherlands Government decided to sell submarines to Taiwan, the Netherlands-China Friendship Association repeatedly sent letters to the government and parliament, issued statements, and held news conferences to support China's just stand and protest against the erroneous acts of the Netherlands Government. In a word, nongovernmental contacts with foreign countries over the past 35 years have played an important role in strengthening friendship between peoples, promoting relations between countries, and defending the unity and cooperation among peoples of various countries. On 27 June this year, when Comrade Hu Yaobang received a Japanese delegation attending a meeting of Sino-Japanese nongovernmental personages, he said: "As long as the governments and nongovernmental organizations exert their joint efforts, there will be a boundless future." Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out: "If there is only cooperation between the two governments without any nongovernmental contacts, it will be impossible to lay a solid foundation for relations between the two countries." All this is a great encouragement and spur to us, the comrades who are protractedly doing people-to-people friendship work with foreign countries.

Strengthening links and friendship with the people of Third World nations is one of the focuses of our work. Last year, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries received visiting delegations from 56 countries. More than half of them were from Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Eleven African countries sent delegations to China. By the end of last July, friends from 23 countries on three continents visited China. This year our delegations will visit 17 Asian and African countries. The strengthening of friendly contacts with the people of Third World nations has fully shown that the Chinese people value their friendship, unity, and cooperation with them.

Holding bilateral talks attended by representative figures to discuss international issues of common interest and profoundly and frankly exchanging views on bilateral relations is very useful for promoting mutual understanding and friendship. This is also a new way to carry out nongovernmental exchanges.

Defending world peace is closely connected with friendship among people of various countries. It is also one of our important tasks. In recent years, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries has carried out step by step some activities for defending world peace, such as holding international meetings on banning atomic weapons and disarmament; commemorating people who were persecuted in the anti-fascist struggles; and so forth. Working together with other people's organizations in China, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries is actively preparing for the UN activities of the "International Peace Year" to be held in 1986.

It is an important task of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries to develop friendly exchanges with youth from various countries so that friendship among people will be carried on one generation after another. Over the past 2 years, great progress has been made in this respect. Last year, 180 Japanese youths came to China to join Chinese youths in the "friendly exchange meeting between Chinese and Japanese youths." This year, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries will also join the work of receiving 3,000 Japanese youths who are visiting China at the invitation of General Secretary Hu Yaobang. Good results were achieved on the China trips made by teachers and students of the Chinese study class of the U.S. Sidwell Friends School at the invitation of Premier Zhao Ziyang, and a youngsters' delegation from India. Shanghai's children's song and dance ensemble was warmly welcomed by the American people and its members regarded as "little ambassadors" when they visited the United States. Youths are the hope of the country. Contacts between youths are a matter of great significance for strengthening and developing friendship among people of various countries.

Strengthening people-to-people contacts with the Soviet Union and the East European countries is a new development in nongovernmental friendship work in recent years. The Chinese people have always attached importance to their friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and East European countries. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries very often holds commemorative meetings or public lectures to honor important festivals and historical eminent persons of these countries. In recent years, the number of delegations and study groups mutually visiting each other's country has increased. This year, at the invitation of friendly organizations from the Soviet Union, Poland, Democratic Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria, we sent delegations to visit these six countries. Our delegations received warm and friendly welcomes in the places they visited.

Through people-to-people friendship work and exchanges, we promote cooperation with various countries in the fields of economics, science, technology, and culture on the basis of mutually promoting benefit and help and mutually making up deficiencies. We have achieved magnificent results in this respect. In recent years, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries has received economic, agricultural, educational, and local government administration study groups sent by friendly organizations from Asian, African, Latin American, and European countries. In the meantime, we have also cooperated with some friendly organizations to mutually send scholars and experts to each other's country to give lectures and exchange experiences as well as data. When our scholars, experts and graduate students visit, carry out inspection work, and study in the countries concerned, they are warmly welcomed and taken care of by various friendly organizations and personages in those countries.

To develop friendly relations among cities is an important channel for promoting diplomatic contacts with foreign countries. From 1973 to June of this year, 22 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) and 41 cities under provincial governments have established friendly relations with 57 provinces (prefectures, counties, administrative districts, and metropolises) and 72 cities from 21 countries, and 129 agreements on friendly relations have been signed. All this has vigorously promoted friendship and exchanges among the peoples, as well as cooperation among local governments. It has played a positive role in developing the four modernizations programs in our country.

Over the past 30 years or so, people-to-people friendship work with foreign countries has been extensively developed. This is inseparable from the longing for peace of the people of various countries in the world and their efforts to treasure their friendship with the Chinese people. This is also inseparable from the protracted and unswerving efforts exerted by friendly organizations and personages in various countries. Friendship among people is everlasting. The future of people-to-people exchanges is boundless. While reviewing our people-to-people friendship work with foreign countries, I would like to take this opportunity to express my best wishes and heartfelt thanks to our friends in various countries.

#### MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS OVER PAST 35 YEARS REVIEWED

OW032323 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2335 GMT 27 Sep 84

[From the "People's Soldiers" program]

[Text] Listeners, after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the PLA's role underwent an historical change -- from seizing political power to defending the people's democratic dictatorship; defending, as well as taking in the socialist revolution and socialist construction; bringing about the reunification of the motherland; and resisting aggression by imperialism and hegemonism.



In the past 35 years, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and its Military Commission, and under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, our Army has grown in strength amid twists and turns by relying on the masses' support, and has successfully fulfilled its role as a staunch pillar defending the motherland. Our Army has scored brilliant achievements in military work.

In accordance with the agreement signed in May 1951 by the Central People's Government and the local government of Xizang on liberating its by peaceful means, our Army moved into Lhasa and other areas in December of that year, and emancipated Xizang's 1 million serfs. Thus, our Army fulfilled the great cause of reunifying the Chinese mainland by liberating all the territories of China except Taiwan Province and a few islands along the southeast coast of China.

In the past 35 years, our Navy and Air Force have fulfilled their tasks of protecting shipping and fishing operations and defending China's airspace. They have sunk, damaged, or captured 404 enemy craft and warships, and shot down or damaged 488 enemy aircraft, thus ensuring the security of China's coastal areas and territorial airspace.

In June 1950, when the people of our country were engaged in restoring production and national reconstruction, the U.S. imperialists directed the South Korean authorities to impose war on the DPRK. Following this, the U.S. imperialists dispatched large numbers of soldiers, sailors, and airmen to invade Korea under the banner of the United Nations, spreading the flame of war to the vicinity of the Yalu Jiang and the Tumen Jiang, the two rivers separating China from Korea. At the same time, they sent troops to occupy China's territory of Taiwan, seriously threatening our country's security.

At this grave moment, the CPC Central Committee, headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, holding high the banners of internationalism and patriotism, resolutely made the wise decision to resist U.S. aggression, to aid Korea, and to protect our homes and defend our motherland. The Chinese People's Volunteers were organized and dispatched to the front in Korea on 25 October 1950 to assist the Korean Army and people in resisting the aggressors. The volunteers, sharing weal and woe with the Korean people and daring to make sacrifices, fought bravely against the enemy. A large number of heroes, such as Huang Jiguang, Yang Gensi, Qiu Shaoyun, and Luo Shengjiao, emerged from the volunteers. After 3 years of arduous struggle, more than 1.09 million enemy troops were killed, wounded, or captured. The enemy was compelled to sign an Armistice Agreement.

During Vietnam's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the CPC Central Committee -- in view of the grave situation caused by the U.S. imperialists' expansion of the war of aggression in Vietnam -- issued a directive in April 1965, calling on the party members, soldiers, and people of the entire country to do everything possible to aid the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In accordance with an agreement signed between the governments of China and Vietnam, our Army rendered tremendous moral, material, and manpower support to the Vietnamese people by successively dispatching to their country ground-to-air missiles, antiaircraft, engineering, railway construction, minesweeping, and logistic units, a totaling more than 320,000 personnel, thus making significant contributions to the Vietnamese people's liberation cause.

In 1961, Indian troops began to cross the line of actual control by both sides to set up strongholds for aggression on the Chinese side and perpetrate bloody incidents. The Chinese Government proposed, on many occasions, that negotiations be held to solve the boundary issue, but its proposals were rejected by the Indian Government. In October 1962, Indian troops brazenly simultaneously launched an armed invasion against China in the eastern and western sectors of the Sino-Indian border.

Our frontier guards were forced to launch a counterattack in self-defense. They successfully defended China's territory by smashing the invasion.

The Soviet Union began to deploy heavy forces along China's northern frontiers in the 1960's, posing a military threat against China. In March 1969, Soviet troops brazenly intruded China's Zhenbao Island in Heilongjiang Province. Because repeated warnings from China produced no results, Chinese border guards launched a counterattack and repulsed the Soviet attacks, thus defending the motherland's sacred territory and upholding national dignity.

The Xisha Qundao, the Nansha, Zhongsha, and Dongsha Qundao have been Chinese territory since antiquity. Some of the islands of the Xisha and Nansha Qundao had been occupied by the Saigon authorities of South Vietnam for many years.

In 1974, China's soldiers and people launched a counterattack in self-defense and recovered these islands, thus smashing the South Vietnamese authorities' scheme of occupying China's Xisha Qundao.

Immediately following the end of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Le Duan clique, supported by the Soviet Union, perfidiously began to regard China as its enemy, and pursued a frantic anti-China, anti-Chinese policy. Pursuing regional hegemony, it has invaded and occupied Kampuchea and has put Laos under its control. Vietnamese troops have carried out constant armed provocations against China, occupied Chinese territory, destroyed Chinese villages, and killed Chinese soldiers and civilians along the Sino-Vietnamese border areas, thus seriously threatening the security of China's border areas. The Chinese Government has issued many warnings and lodged many protests, but they have been ignored by the Vietnamese authorities. Driven beyond the limits of their forbearance, Chinese border guards in the Guangxi and Yunnan areas were compelled to launch a punitive counterattack in their self-defense in February and March of 1979.

In the past 35 years, much has been done to reform the system of organization of the PLA, which has gradually become a combined force, with various arms and services. Its weapons and equipment have been gradually improved. With better training and a higher level of modernization, its fighting capability has been heightened. Our Army has become a revolutionary army and has reached a certain level of modernization and regulatization.

Since the founding of New China, the Army's organization has been readjusted in accordance with the needs of national defense and military operations. The entire Army's leading organs have been improved. The theater of operations has been redefined, and the strategic and tactical command systems have been improved. The system of Armed Forces, consisting of field armies, armed police units, and militia, has been put into effect.

The modernization of weapons and equipment is an important hallmark of military modernization. With the development of the national economy, national defense research, and the national defense industry, our Army's weapons and equipment have been constantly modernized. All the weapons and equipment used by our Army was manufactured in China. China has successfully tested nuclear weapons and guided missiles.

Since the holding of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978, our Army's weapons and equipment have been further improved and strengthened, following the revival of the national economy and the restoration and development of the national defense industry. Its weapons and equipment have reached a new level of modernization.

Our Army's firepower, ability to launch surprise attacks, mobility, defense, and rapid deployment capabilities have been further strengthened. In the field of strategic weapons, China has acquired intermediate- and long-range guided missiles with nuclear warheads, and has carried out an experiment in launching a carrier rocket from a submerged submarine. This has given our Army the ability to launch a strategic nuclear counterattack. China has mastered the technology of launching and recovering satellites. It successfully launched a telecommunication satellite in April 1984. China's Navy and Air Force have acquired a considerable quantity of fairly advanced weapons and equipment.

Since the founding of New China, the training of Army cadres has shifted from actual combat experience to mainly academic experience. By the end of the 1950's, the number of military academies and schools reached 160, forming a fairly complete system of military academies and schools. These academies and schools have trained more than a million cadres for the Army and military organizations, and have played a significant role in making the cadre ranks revolutionized, better educated, professionally more competent, and younger in age, and has speeded up the building of a modern and regular revolutionary army.

The process of regularizing our Army has been restored and is being carried out comprehensively. An all-round rectification has been carried out in the Army, in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's directive. Rules and regulations have been improved. Work in the Army is now carried out in accordance with these rules and regulations. The institution of the responsibility system and the strengthening of education in management have led to improved work efficiency in the Army. The sense of organization and discipline in the Army has been strengthened by rectifying the work style, enforcing discipline, and promoting closer ties between officers and men. There has been marked improvement in war preparedness, military training, work, living conditions, and discipline. A new situation has emerged in our Army's regularization.

While building a modern and regular revolutionary Army, we have made vigorous efforts to strengthen the building of militia and the reserve, in order to build a reserve force and a wartime rapid mobilization system with distinctive Chinese characteristics. To strengthen the building of the reserve, we should continue to build the militia in accordance with the actual conditions in China, improve the reserve duty system, and set up a wartime mobilization system. The militia is part of our Armed Forces, and is also an important reserve force. The militia system is a fine military system, verified by long years of revolutionary wars. China's militia numbers about 100 million. There are antiaircraft, artillery, engineering, signal, antichemical warfare units, and units specialized in naval and air force techniques, which form the backbone of the militia. The militia is the source of inexhaustible manpower for our Army, and also constitutes a solid basis for winning a people's war. The militia is also a significant force in building socialist spiritual and material civilizations. It enthusiastically takes part in construction of key state projects, takes the lead in implementing party policies in rural areas, boldly participates in combating natural disasters, aiding victims, and safeguarding public order, and plays an important role in building socialist villages and towns. The militia is even more important strategically in any future war against aggression.



MORE NAVAL PORTS BUILT IN PAST 35 YEARS

OWO22334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 28 Sep 84

[By reporters Qiu Weimin and Cao Guoqiang]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA) -- The number of naval ports built in the 35 years of New China is 10 times greater than that built in old China. The length of a naval port wharf today is greater than the total of those built in old China.

A naval port is the base on which vessels depend for their existence. Along with the development and expansion of the people's naval fleets and units, one after another large deep-water modern naval ports have appeared in the motherland's vast coastal areas and territorial waters. A certain gulf, which was once a sandy beach, has been built into a large comprehensive naval port capable of accommodating destroyers and corvettes equipped with guided missiles, speedboats with guided missiles, and submarines.

Unlike the naval ports in old China, which were small in number and scale and backward in facilities, the naval ports in China today have better facilities and comprehensive supply capabilities. Many naval ports have a complete set of facilities and supply systems, including the supply of oil, water, electricity, heating, and various materials. Quite a few naval ports have wharf clubs, gymnasiums, outdoor swimming pools, and other recreational and educational facilities. They provide fine conditions for navymen to spend vacation on land and are called the "home of sailors."

RECORD HIGH IN DAILY OIL OUTPUT REPORTED

OWO10843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- China's daily oil output has topped 320,000 tons since September 23, this year, setting a record high, the Chinese Petroleum Ministry said here early this morning.

This figure is equivalent to the highest output for a year before 1949 when the People's Republic was founded, the ministry said, adding that the 1949 output was just 120,000 tons. This year's oil output may well top 110 million tons, as shown on one of the floats among today's industry paraders.

Oil and gas deposits have been found since 1949 in 22 of the country's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (excluding Taiwan) and more than 200 oil-gas fields have been developed in 16 bases throughout the country, including Daqing oilfield in China's northernmost province of Heilongjiang which has produced more than 50 million tons a year since 1976, and Shengli oilfield in east China's Shandong Province which pumped out more than 18 million tons last year. China produced 106 million tons of crude oil in 1983, ranking seventh in the world. Since 1978, China's annual oil output has remained at more than 100 million tons.

China has a total of 5.45 million square kilometers of oil-gas-bearing sedimentary rock basins, accounting for more than half of the country's territory, according to Chinese petro-geologists. At present, only one exploratory well has been drilled for every 230 square kilometers. Exploration operations have started in only 20 percent of the total basins and no exploration has been done for two-thirds of the total.

China has 1.3 million square kilometers of offshore continental shelf at a water depth of less than 200 meters, and since 1979, Sino-foreign cooperation has succeeded in drilling more than 20 wells, each producing over 100 tons of oil. Chinese petro-geologists say that the country's offshore area will become a new major oil producing base.

JINGJI RIBAO EDITORIAL ON APPLYING LAW OF VALUE

HK030746 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Conscientiously Use the Law of Value To Develop the Planned Economy"]

[Text] Meeting Former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on 26 September, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: A salient feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics -- which we are striving to build -- is that all enterprises will have sufficient vitality. We must develop the planned economy in accordance with the law of value and by conscientiously applying this law. This idea will act as an important principle guiding our country's economic construction and economic structural reform in the future. We must seriously grasp its essence.

Being a socialist state, China must persistently practice the planned economy. However, for a long time in the past, we did not have a deep understanding of the planned economy. We have always stressed that "planning is primary, the law of value secondary," thereby separating the planned economy from the law of value and even putting them in opposition to each other; simply using directives to draw up various kinds of plans; and adopting administrative measures to guide the economy. As a result, the plans did not work and the economy was not managed well. This hindered the development of the national economy to a certain extent.

China's socialist planned economy at the present stage is being practiced under conditions where commodity production and exchange are widespread, so that it should be a planned commodity economy. Now that commodities, money, and prices are indispensable in all aspects of our social economic life, the law of value is bound to play an extensive role in the spheres of production, circulation, and distribution. Of course, mandatory plans are a necessary form of socialist planned economy, and guidance plans are also a form of the planned economy. Moreover, in drawing up either mandatory plans or guidance plans, we must respect and conscientiously apply the law of value.

A crucial question for the current urban economic structural reform is enlivening enterprises. One way to enliven the enterprises is first of all to give them decision-making powers in their management. The main defect of the former practice of exclusively drawing up mandatory plans was that enterprises were bound too tightly and deprived of their decisionmaking power in management. Moreover, the directives issued by various higher levels often were subjective and arbitrary. As a result, enterprises could not take their economic profits into account. For a long time, some of their products were sold at prices lower than the actual value, and enterprises had to turn these products out according to quotas, even if they could not make profits or had to suffer losses. Therefore, economic profits had nothing to do with good management, and enterprises lacked enthusiasm and initiative for adopting new technologies, renewing their equipment, or improving their management. Only when enterprises are given sufficient decisionmaking power in their management will it be possible for them to act in accordance with the law of value and improve their economic performance, and for our socialist economy to be full of vigor.

LEGAL SYSTEM, LAW EDUCATION DESCRIBED

OW211114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- China has in the past five years promulgated more than 850 laws, decrees and legally effective regulations. Of the total, 34 laws and 18 decisions on revisions and amendments of laws were issued by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. The State Council and ministries and commissions under it issued more than 260 regulations and decrees. More than 530 local regulations were enacted by the 29 provincial, municipal and autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committees.

In the first seventeen years after the People's Republic was founded, some 1,700 laws, decrees and regulations were enacted. China's first Constitution was promulgated in 1954 and the latest constitution was enacted in 1982. Of the 29 basic laws provided by the Constitution, 15 have been issued. They include the criminal code, criminal procedural law, civil procedural law, military service law, the law of regional autonomy by minority nationalities and some organic laws of state institutions.

In the past five years, China has promulgated some 300 economic laws and regulations, of which 107 are specially formulated for foreign economic activities or are laws and regulations involving foreign economic activities. Legal institutions have been established in the people's governments of 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (except for Tibet). Eight of them have set up economic laws research centers. The Economic Legislation Research Center of the State Council takes charge of drafting of economic laws and regulations of the country.

China now has nine law research institutes and 69 journals and newspapers on law. In addition to one university and four colleges of political science and law, 31 universities now run law departments and 250 universities have included law in their curricula.

There are now more than one million officials working in the field of political science and law. China now has more than 140,000 judges serving at the Supreme People's Court, 29 Higher People's Courts, some 300 Intermediate People's Courts and nearly 3,000 Basic People's Courts. The country has a total of 16,000 lawyers and about 2,500 legal advisory offices.

The 800,000 mediation committees nationwide which are established to handle civil disputes as mass judicial organizations now have more than five million mediators. Annual criminal cases in the three years from 1980 through 1982 averaged 750,000, with a crime rate of 7.5 per ten thousand people. The crime rate since the August of last year has been dropping noticeably. The current crime rate is near the historically lowest -- three per ten thousand people. About five percent of the country's prison inmates commit new offences after their release.



LAWS, LEGAL SYSTEM NOW PLAY BIGGER ROLE

OW221430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 22 Sep 84

["PRC: Steady Progress in China's Legal System" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- The promulgation of China's Constitution, a group of state basic laws and a series of regulations in the past few years mark important steps forward in China's efforts to improve the socialist legal system. For a long time in the past, China depended mainly on party's policies in many spheres of work in its socialist revolution and construction. Now law is playing an increasing role.

Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee said in a discussion not long ago that it is necessary to switch from doing things according to policies to doing things both according to policies and in line with law.

Policies, as defined by Wang Shuwen, director of the Law Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, are principles formulated by the party and the state, not in the form of law, which guide the political, economic and cultural activities and all other work. The implementation of policies mainly depends on the consciousness of the people, without compulsion. Policies that have been proven correct in practice will be constitutionized as laws through legislative procedure, thus becoming the principles that should be observed by the whole society.

In the past five years since 1979, the national People's Congress and its Standing Committee have issued 34 laws, of which 15 are state basic laws as provided by the Constitution, and 18 decisions on revisions and amendments of laws. The Constitution and these basic laws form the terra firma of China's legal system. In line with the Constitution and the laws, the State Council, and ministries and commissions under the State Council, have enacted more than 260 legally effective decrees and regulations. And more than 530 local regulations have been issued by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional People's Congress standing committees.

While strengthening its legal system, legislation in particular, China still considers at present the implementation of both laws and policies an important characteristic of China's political system. One typical example is that in developing China's rural economy, both laws and policies are being implemented. In the past few years, China issued the economic contract law and 11 other regulations on the rural responsibility system. Still, at the beginning of this year, the central government issued a document providing some policies on issues that are not yet written into law.

As another example, the Chinese Government will carry out a series of special policies elaborated by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report to the second session of the Sixth National People's Congress last May and June. But a specific law on Hong Kong is yet to be formulated.

China's efforts to build its legal system has undergone a devious [as received] process of development. During the revolutionary war period before 1949, the rural base areas under the leadership of the Communist Party took policies formulated by the party Central Committee as the guiding principle. After the New China was founded, the Communist Party realized that a country should be run not only by relying on policies but also by depending on enforcement of laws.

So China enacted its first Constitution in 1954, and in the first 17 years after the People's Republic was founded, more than 1,700 laws and regulations were promulgated. But efforts to establish and improve the legal system were thwarted during the ten chaotic years of the "Cultural Revolution" 1966-1976.

The Chinese political and legal institutions are now endeavoring to publicize legal knowledge among the one billion Chinese people, and initial results have been gained. Zou Yu, minister of justice, pledged last June to attain the goal within another five years.

China now has nine law research institutes and 69 journals and newspapers on law. Many other newspapers have law columns, and the central and local broadcasting and television stations also air regular lectures on law to the public. In addition to one university and four colleges of political science and law, 31 universities now run law departments and 250 universities have put law in the curricula.

The 16,000 professional and part-time lawyers nationwide have been invited to be legal advisors to more than 4,000 big and medium-sized enterprises. Lawyers and faculties of political science and law schools often render voluntary services to the public, giving legal advice. The more than 3,200 People's Courts established in the five years now have over 140,000 judges.

China has set up a mediation system which accords with the tradition of the Chinese people. The more than 800,000 mediation committees established at grassroots level, with more than five million mediators, mediate annually nearly 10 million civil disputes.

#### LIAONING PEASANTS ENGAGE IN COMMODITY TRADING

HK280348 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Report: "Peasants in Liaoning's Xinmin County Take Part in Rural Commodity Transportation and Marketing"]

[Text] There are more than 15,000 people from more than 10,000 households in the rural areas of Xinmin County, Liaoning Province using all kinds of vehicles and carts to take part in perennial or seasonal transportation and sales activities. In addition, the rural areas of the whole county run more than 130 collectively owned warehouses and shops, the peasants run more than 40 shops jointly with state commerce or supply and marketing cooperatives, and the peasants run more than 1,500 shops individually or jointly with partners.

The peasants are producers as well as commodity traders. Their participation in circulation has closely combined production with supply and marketing, and circulation with production. As all the villages and households in Damintun town grow vegetables, the annual output amounts to 110 million jin. There are more than 6,000 peasants in the whole town who use all kinds of vehicles to transport the goods they produce themselves. Every year they transport 80 million jin of vegetables to the markets in Shenyang, Fushun, Anshan, and Liaoyang. As a result, they have turned products into commodities. Because they can trade on their own, the peasants have attached great importance to market information, have adopted flexible measures, have kept the vegetables fresh, and have attained better results.

These specialized households that engaged in transportation and sales work also signed contracts on production, transportation, and sales with more than 10,000 "specialized households and combinations" engaged in planting, breeding, processing industry, and other work. At present, the transportation and selling households have gradually developed their businesses from part-time to full-time, and from running business individually to trading collectively or jointly with other localities. In 1980, there was only one peasant in Chapengyan village, Zhenjiao Township who engaged in the transportation and sales of eggs. Last year, the number of peasants engaged in transportation and sales accounted for 20 percent of the total number of people in the village. In 1 year, they transported and sold 800,000 jin of eggs and 210,000 jin of fowl.

According to incomplete statistics, in 1983 alone, this county's peasants transported 60 million jin of grain, 140 million jin of vegetables, 30 million jin of watermelons, 8 million jin of fresh eggs, and 2 million jin of pork, beef, and mutton, for which the sales volume totaled more than 50 million yuan. The peasants also transported to the rural areas 30,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 360 tons of pesticide, more than 10,000 tons of cement, 4,900 cubic meters of timber, and 4,700 cubic meters of sand, which satisfied the production and living needs of the peasants. The development of rural fairs and the peasants' transportation and sales work rapidly turned the agricultural and sideline products into commodities and into monetary income, which increased the investment for reproduction. In 1983, the county invested 80 million yuan in agriculture, an increase of 32.1 percent over the previous year. This year's investment also increased by 25 percent over 1983. The total output value of agriculture in 1983 amounted to 360 million yuan, doubling the figure for 1978; the sales volume of agricultural and sideline products totaled 220 million yuan, increasing by more than 200 percent; and the commodity rate topped 61.1 percent. Following the promulgation of the central document No 1 in 1983, Xinmin County formulated another 40-point regulation in order to give the peasants the green light for entering the circulation field.

#### Commentator's Article

HK280346 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Let the Peasants Display Their Talent in the Sphere of Commodity Circulation"]

[Text] Today we carried a report on more than 10,000 peasants of Xinmin County, Liaoning Province entering the circulation field and enlivening the rural economy. This report is worth reading. More and more peasants at all localities throughout the country have engaged in the transportation and procurement business and are making greater contributions to the dredging of circulation channels and to the development of the rural commodity economy.

However, the peasants engaged in trade, transportation, and procurement in some localities have encountered all kinds of tangible and intangible obstructions. In order to maintain the situation of "bringing everything under one's rule," a phenomenon prevailing in the past, some departments and units proceeded from the narrow interests of their own and abused their power to suppress the transportation and procurement businesses run by the peasants instead of enlivening the economy and improving their work methods so as to suit the new situation. These erroneous methods hampered the peasants' initiative and obstructed the development of rural commodity production.



To encourage peasants to engage in trade, transportation, and procurement does not mean that these will replace the state-owned and collective commerce, communications, and transportation. State-owned and collective commerce, communications, and transportation -- particularly the supply and marketing cooperatives spread all over the rural areas -- are the main channels of circulation in the rural areas. However, we should give play to the role of these main channels not by suppressing the transportation and procurement businesses run by the peasants and individuals, but by carrying out reform and by constantly improving the operation and management style and methods. The peasants' participation in circulation is a necessary complement to the main channels. Only by carrying out multi-level, multi-channel, and multi-form operations can we genuinely enliven the circulation fields. The individual peasants in many localities have adopted a variety of methods and have gone down to the villages and households in running transportation and procurement businesses. The vigorous development of their businesses has brought about a radical change in the "difficulties in purchasing and selling" prevailing in the past. They have solved the problems which many state and collective commercial, financial, and trade departments could not solve for a long time in the past. All localities should follow the example of Xinmin County, free the peasants from restrictions, give them the green light in running commercial and transportation businesses, and adopt a series of concrete measures to give them vigorous support.

The autumn harvest season is approaching and a good harvest is in sight. After summer harvest, the peasants had strongly complained about the difficulties in selling their grain. After autumn harvest, they may have more complaints in this respect. Confronting the favorable situation in agricultural production, we should let the state, collective, and individuals develop simultaneously, give the peasants a free hand in displaying their talent in the sphere of commodity circulation, turn the large amount of agricultural and sideline products into commodities as quickly as possible, enliven the markets, and promote the economy.

#### SUCCESSION OF OLD CADRES BY NEW GOING SMOOTHLY

HK020717 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 37, 10 Sep 84 pp 10-11

[Article by Zhang Mengyi: "Succession Is Going on Smoothly in China"]

[Text] To realize the aim of the cooperation of new and veteran cadres and the substitution of new cadres for veteran cadres, and to guarantee no lack of successors to the socialist cause is a very urgent task facing China and also a very important strategic guideline in the new period of China's socialist modernization. In recent years, with large numbers of professionally qualified and politically conscious middle-aged and young cadres stepping into leadership posts, central and local, our country has been undergoing a smooth process of solving the problem of succession.

Since the beginning of the reform of organs throughout the country in the spring of 1982, more than 20,000 cadres with a rich store of professional knowledge and practical experiences under the age of 55 have been elected to leading groups at various levels, enabling leadership organs at various levels to carry out the process of the young taking from over from the old and ensuring the passing on of the experiences of the older generation's revolutionaries to the new generation. Meanwhile, in the past 2 years, all levels, from the central to the local, have cultivated a reserve force of more than 100,000 cadres.

The matter of succession to the leading groups has always been a major issue bearing on the fate of the state. Serious lessons have been learned in China and in the international communist movement.

Our country started working on solving the problem of replacing cadres on a national scale in 1981. That year, national leader Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the problem of taking over is "a problem determining our fate." "If it is not solved in 3 or 5 years, then there is likely to be chaos." His words reflect the sense of urgency Chinese leaders feel about the solution of this problem.

The CPC is a big party. The victory of the Chinese revolution was achieved only after several decades of hard and remarkable struggle. In the long period of struggle, there were large numbers of trained and tested cadres. There are now still more than 2 million of them around, but most are advanced in age. They are still burdened with heavy tasks. Meanwhile, with life tenure for leadership posts actually still in existence, the problem of aging members in the leading groups has reached quite a serious stage. The Chinese leaders more than once pointed out that with this problem unsolved, our country and party will lack vitality.

The policy of opening the door to foreign countries and enlivening the economy at home now being introduced in China has been warmly hailed by the people. Now the people's worry is whether the existing policy would change with a change in the leadership. To ensure the continuity and stability of the existing policy, apart from strengthening the legal system in order to institutionalize it, the main thing is to provide an organizational guarantee in the matter of staffing the leading groups.

Taking this very point into consideration, Deng Xiaoping in 1980 called for "promoting and even boldly promoting in special cases middle-aged and young elite cadres." He pointed out that in order to provide no lack of successors to our cause, we must exert maximum efforts to promote and train large numbers of cadres combining ability with political integrity, so that in the process, they can receive actual and useful training and gradually take over from old cadres. This proposal by Deng Xiaoping has been adopted by the CPC Central Committee. In recent years, in order to realize this great goal, we have accomplished the following remarkable tasks:

-- In 1981, the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee added to and re-elected the chief leaders, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, in the prime of life, being elected to the supreme leadership organ of the CPC Central Committee.

-- The 12th CPC, called in 1982, elected 348 committee members, 211 of them elected as CPC Central Committee members for the first time. More than 140 of them were below 60 (the youngest only 38). At the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, 51-year-old Hu Qili, then mayor of Tianjin, and 45-year-old Hao Jianxiu, minister of the textile industry, were elected to the Secretariat in charge of the everyday affairs of the CPC Central Committee. Hu Qili had in the past long devoted himself to doing youth work and had a rich store of fundamental work experiences. Hao Jianxiu was a skilled person, trained at a textile college after the founding of New China, and had a wealth of trade union work experience. This session brought about further cooperation between younger and older cadres and the replacement of older cadres in the supreme party leadership organ.

-- In June 1983, the leading membership of the State Council was subjected to readjustment. Li Peng, a 55-year-old specialist in electricity, and 54-year-old Tian Jiyun, with a wealth of work experience, were elected vice premiers of the State Council. A number of new people aged approximately 50 were appointed as ministers and directors and vice ministers and deputy directors of various ministries and commissions under the State Council. Newly appointed Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang, who is 50 years old this year, is of the first generation of navigators trained by New China. After his graduation from the Dalian Shipping College in 1953, he started his life as a navigator. By 1974, he had been a captain for 14 years. In 1979, he was appointed manager of the Shanghai Deep-Water Transportation Company, with a staff of more than 10,000 workers, and acquired the experience of leading a large enterprise.

-- The leading groups of various provincial party and government organs were also successively reorganized, bringing about obvious changes in party and government organs at various levels in regard to being of younger average age and more professionally competent.

The average age of the leading groups at the provincial level dropped by 6 or 7 years. The proportion below 55 had risen to 48 percent from 15 percent. A number of experts and professors specializing in various fields were added to the staffs of the provincial party and government leadership organs. Wang Senhao, a 51-year-old chief engineer of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, who had been involved in coal mining for 27 years, was elected Governor of Shanxi, which accounts for the largest coal output in the country. Li Tieying, secretary of Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, was a top-ranking engineer. A series of super-speed integrated circuits researched and produced through his organizational efforts won prizes at national scientific conferences. Gu Xiulian, 47-year-old new governor of Jiangsu Province, was the first female governor in China with leadership work experience in the economic field.

As an important part of the reform program for the cadre system, the CPC Central Committee in 1982 established a system for old cadres to retire from their jobs on rest leave, doing away with the lifetime tenure for old cadres that actually existed, and bringing into being a retirement system for old cadres. Taking into consideration the actual circumstances regarding existing cadres and the requirements for their replacement, the state stipulated that those acting as ministers at the level of central or state organs, secretaries at the provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional levels, governors, and other chief leaders must generally not be above the age of 65, and those in an auxiliary capacity not above 60. Meanwhile, it was also stipulated that leading groups at various levels must follow a leader-shaped age group pattern. That is to say that leading groups at various levels must have memberships of different ages. The leading groups at a lower level should be younger in age than one at a higher level. At Deng Xiaoping's suggestion, the CPC Central Committee also established an Advisory Commission, composed of revolutionaries of the older generation, as helpers and advisers to the CPC Central Committee. This is a kind of transition for lifetime tenure for leadership posts to a retirement system. The advisory commission has the power to make suggestions and plays a role in passing on skills, lending a helping hand, and giving guidance. This ensures a steady and orderly process of new cadres taking the place of the older ones. The CPC Central Committee assumes that in the next 10 or 15 years, with the cadre retirement system increasingly made perfect, the members of the Advisory Commission will have completed their historical mission.

To ensure the normal process of new cadres taking over from the older ones, apart from the adoption of the above various measures, we must also have a large reserve force. Chen Yun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out in May 1981: "We must train thousands upon thousands of middle-aged and young cadres; and let middle-aged and young cadres combining ability and political integrity train in leadership posts at various levels, form a powerful reserve force for party and government work at various levels." In the past 2 years or so, personnel departments at various levels have done great amounts of work bringing about the realization of this seasoned revolutionary's suggestion. Now, all levels, from central to local, have been establishing reserve cadre forces. Large numbers of outstanding persons of ability have been discovered and recommended as reserve forces for cadres of party and government organs at various levels.

About 1,000 fine middle-aged and young cadres are being recommended as reserve forces for chief leaders at provincial and ministerial levels.



More than 20,000 people are being recommended as reserve forces at the prefectural and bureau levels. Nearly 100,000 people are being recommended for reserve forces for leaders at county level.

In the past 3 years, the whole country has selected about 10,000 of those years' college graduates to work at lower levels. After a training period, they will form reserve forces for basic-level party and government leadership organs.

These reserve cadres are mostly persons of outstanding ability in party and government matters and in economic, cultural, educational, scientific, and other fields. It is understood that this year and next, these persons of outstanding ability will be assigned to leadership posts at various levels. This will pack leadership organs at all levels with still greater life and vigor.

How have these outstanding persons of ability been discovered and given recognition?

According to relevant persons of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the selection of reserve cadres must be preceded by several processes, such as recommendation on an individual basis, small-scale forums, a survey of public opinion, an examination by the organization department concerned; collective discussions by party and government leadership organs, and approval by upper-level organs. In the reform of organs, most areas have widely adopted such a method: A survey of public opinion is first made among leading cadres at various levels and the masses. Then personnel are recommended for admission to leadership organs at various levels. In the process of selecting and promoting reserve forces for party and government organs at various levels in Anhui Province, more than 6,000 leading cadres at and above county level and the masses got involved in a survey of public opinion and recommended several hundred candidates. Then those who won the greatest number of votes were investigated and checked. Finally, more than 20 fine cadres were selected as reserves. These cadres combine professional knowledge and actual experience with an extensive mass basis. Relevant persons of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee hold that it is the first time in several decades that such a large-scale organization of forces has been involved in selecting talented people. The previous practice of appointments only being made by upper levels has begun to change.

To enable these reserve cadres to meet the needs of modernization, before they shoulder more important leadership tasks, organization departments at all levels provide them with various opportunities for training, helping them to broaden their horizons and acquire work experience in different fields. The practices adopted for their benefit include admission to party schools in order to raise their theoretical level and to study modern sciences; the exercise of leadership over important tasks of a temporary nature; or the acquirement of experience in different leadership work through exchanges of central and local cadres, and so forth.

It is these realistic and practicable measures that have brought about the normal and systematic process of new cadres taking the place of older ones and the maintenance, by leadership organs at various levels, of the nature of their policies which are being inherited and continued. Packing such policies with still greater vitality is also made possible.

The smooth solution of China's problem of succession has aroused the attention of people in foreign countries. In March this year, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, in a meeting with Deng Xiaoping in Beijing, said: "The question of succession has posed a very difficult problem to many countries in the world."

"But China has solved it well. There can be no lack of successors from generation to generation. This reflects the stability of the political situation in China." Deng Xiaoping said: "This has not only given expression to the stability of our political situation but also guarantees the continuity of policy." Public opinion in foreign countries holds that the changes in China's leadership organs have enabled people to "hear the sound of footsteps of the era." China has adopted "stable and unique means" in solving the problem of succession.

#### Emphasis on Education

HK281043 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 84 p 4

[Commentator's article: "In Selecting Cadres, It Is Necessary To Pay Overall Attention to Their Education"]

[Text] In selecting cadres, it is necessary to pay overall attention to their education, while making sure that they strictly fulfill the requirements in respect to political understanding and age limits. This is a principle which must be upheld in carrying out the "four transformations" of leading bodies. In carrying out an overall assessment of cadres' educational qualifications, we must bear the following two points in mind: First, all the cadres who have obtained diplomas through studying at institutions of higher learning and who have engaged in practical work for a period of time must be promoted without hesitation as long as they are proved to have both ability and political integrity. Second, those cadres who are rich in work experience and who have acquired relatively complete professional knowledge through self-study instead of studies at college must also be assigned to important posts as long as they fulfill other requirements for the promotion of cadres. We emphasize that leading bodies of different departments at all levels must be equipped with a certain proportion of cadres who have received higher education, because we uphold the principle of selecting and promoting path-breaking cadres from among well-qualified intellectuals (including those comrades who have obtained professional knowledge through self-study).

In our cadre contingent, 4.2 million people have received regular training in different institutions of higher learning. Most of them are in their prime. Having worked for 10 to 20 years with political integrity, great ambition, and sound professional knowledge, these people will be the mainstay of the socialist modernization of our country now and in the future. Due to the longstanding influence of "leftist" ideology and old habits, there exists a prejudice against intellectuals which has prevented many departments and units from paying attention to selecting qualified personnel from among intellectuals. Such a situation must be changed as soon as possible. It is necessary to uphold the principle laid down by the central authorities on the reshuffle of leading bodies, in other words, it is necessary to select and promote competent people from among comrades who have received higher education. Among those young cadres who are graduates of institutions of higher learning, some have been working in administrative offices since leaving college. They do not have the ability and experience of handling practical problems. These people need to undergo the appropriate training before being promoted. They should first of all be sent to grassroots level to become familiar with actual operation and to make up their deficiencies. Those with outstanding performance should get extraordinary promotion.

For historical reasons, quite a few comrades in our cadres contingent did not have the chance to receive a systematic and regular education in school.

However, by painstaking self-study during the long period of revolution and construction or by receiving training, many of them have attained a cultural level equivalent to a high educational standard and have long since become backbone elements on various fronts. These comrades should be promoted or retained in office if they fulfill all other requirements. Real talents should not be stifled on the grounds that they never received a diploma from a college. As for those young cadres whose academic qualifications are below the standard of higher education, we must encourage and help them to attain a higher cultural level and to acquire a sound basis of scientific knowledge and management training by attending classes at colleges, taking examinations for self-study programs, and receiving vocational training.

In selecting leading cadres, and particularly leading cadres of party and government organs, from among cadres who have attained a higher educational standard, we must make sure that they have management ability and the potential to develop their leadership ability. Some comrades have professional technical knowledge but are not adept at assuming leadership or are not willing to take on leading posts. Some comrades have already attained a rather high level in their professional fields and therefore have the potential to make greater contributions if they remain in their current posts. We should encourage all these comrades to further devote themselves to their specialties rather than appoint them to party and government leading posts. Only by giving full play to their specialties instead of assigning them to unsuitable positions can we make good use of all qualified persons.

In selecting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres who have attained a higher educational standard and in appointing them to leading posts, it is necessary to give full consideration to the reasonable composition of staff with respect to their professional specialties. Generally speaking, a local party and government leading body should consist of qualified persons with all-round leadership ability and people specializing in different professional fields. At the same time, a local party and government leading body must also contain some specialists who can cater to local needs, so that local favorable conditions can be brought into full play. If we fail to pay attention to the reasonable overall formation of leading bodies but give undue emphasis to the selection of cadres specializing only in particular fields, we will have unbalanced leading bodies that will obstruct us in creating a new situation in all fields.

#### YANG SHANGKUN WELCOMES PLA MEMBERS TO BEIJING

OWO30020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1612 GMT 29 Sep 84

[By reporter Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Staff Headquarters, General Political Department, and General Logistics Department held a joint meeting today to warmly welcome representatives from the various Army units attending the National Day celebrations.

Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, and Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the Central Military Commission, the Ministry of Defense, and the various PLA general departments, they extended a warm welcome and holiday greetings to the representatives of model heroes and advanced units from the various fronts of the PLA, commanders and fighters of the whole Army, and comrades from the national defense industrial and scientific and technological departments.

They pointed out that our Army is currently undergoing an armywide construction with modernization as the central task.



This calls on us to inherit and carry forward our Army's fine traditions, raise our political quality, and at the same time vigorously modernize our weapons and equipment. They called on the commanders and fighters of the whole Army to make still greater contributions in building the Army into a strong, modernized, and regularized revolutionary force.

Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, presided over the meeting.

Attending the meeting were Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff; Wang Ping, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department; Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force; and Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing Military Region.

#### YANG DEZHI OPENS BEIJING STUDENT FESTIVAL

OW031351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- A thousand middle school students held height ascending activities to mark the Double Ninth Festival in the Fragrance Hill Park here today.

Speaking at an opening ceremony, Yang Dezhi, honorary chairman of the Chinese mountaineering association and chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said that height ascending marking the Double Ninth Festival on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month would help build people's physique, foster bravery and the spirit of exerting oneself and making progress as well as patriotism and love for nature, and make preparations for scaling new heights, explore China's rich resources and probe the new domains of science.

Height ascending followed the opening ceremony. In the men's division, the team of the Beijing No. 26 Middle School came first with 29 minutes 29 seconds and the team of the Beijing No. 11 Middle School won the women's title with 36 minutes 13 seconds.

#### TIAN JIYUN VISITS BEIJING CHINAWARE EXHIBIT

OW011209 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Vice Premier Tian Jiyun visited an exhibition of Jingdezhen Chinaware held at the China Art Gallery in Beijing on 27 September afternoon. He spent more than 1 hour viewing all the articles on display there.

He happily said to the responsible persons of the Jiangxi Pottery and Porcelain Corporation who were accompanying him on the visit: Your Jingdezhen porcelain industry has made rapid progress and development. You have many favorable conditions, but you also have many competitors. I hope that you will work hard to stay ahead of others.

I. 4 Oct 84

C H I N A  
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

U 1

BEIJING CRITICIZES MULTISYSTEM STATE THEORY

OW031245 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0130 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Dear listeners and friends, how are you? I am Yang Fan. You are welcome to listen to the program "Forum on State Affairs" anchored by me.

A debate on a multisystem state is going on in Taiwan. Many people do not understand the meaning and purposes of this theory, whether it is feasible, and the difference between this theory and the new pattern of one country with two systems advanced by Deng Xiaoping. Today, I have invited Miss Liu Yan to discuss these questions with me.

[Yang Fan] Liu Yan, have you seen articles dealing with the question of a multisystem state recently published in Taiwan newspapers? Liu Yan what is your view on this debate?

[Liu Yan] I think that this debate has gone beyond the scope of academic discussion and has become a political discussion. In other words, this debate has evolved from the academic sphere into the political sphere. Even some upper-level figures of the Kuomintang have been involved in this debate. Some of them have openly supported or advocated the theory of multisystem state. This shows that some members of the Kuomintang have lost their faith in the future of Taiwan and that they are discontented with the existing state of affairs. Since they lack the courage to take the road of reunifying the motherland, they can only try to find a way out politically through the so-called new multisystem state theory.

[Yang Fan] What you have just said is true. Was the so-called multisystem state theory first advanced by Wei Yong, chairman of the Research and Examination Committee of Taiwan's Executive Yuan?

[Liu Yan] Yes, it was.

[Yang Fan] In 1969, before returning to Taiwan to take an official post, Wei Yong, with American financial support, was engaged in academic research on divided countries while teaching in the United States. At a symposium sponsored by Americans in 1975, he came up with the new term "multisystem state" for the first time. At that time, few people took notice of it. Five years later, or rather, in 1981, Wei Yong, in the capacity of chairman of the Taiwan Research and Examination Committee, attended an international symposium on the question of reunification. He submitted to the symposium a treatise entitled "The Question of Reunification of a Multisystem State."

[Liu Yan] Was it in this treatise that Wei Yong systematically expounded his theory of multisystem state for the first time?

[Yang Fan] Yes, it was. His treatise was appreciated by Americans. Then, the American International Law Society held a conference on multisystem states and international law in Washington to prepare public opinion for Wei Yong's so-called new theory. Since then, the question of multisystem states has attracted the attention of international academic circles.

[Liu Yan] That is the case. Can we say that this multisystem state theory was single-handedly concocted by the Americans?

[Yang Fan] Yes. The entire process of brewing this so-called new theory occurred in the United States. Views advocating the theory can be found in many political reports there. Therefore, this new theory of Wei Yong is outwardly a product of Taiwan but inwardly was made in the United States. Wei Yong was merely the person in charge of packaging.

[Liu Yan] This is indeed the case. But, I have always pondered a question, that is, why have the American politicians racked their brains in concocting this so-called new theory. Did you ever think about this question?

[Yang Fan] I did. In my opinion, this question should be understood in the context of the fundamental views of the multisystem state theory.

[Liu Yan] This so-called new theory is so academic and abstruse that I am afraid that many people do not understand it.

[Yang Fan] That's right. But Wei Yong later explained his new invention in simple language. His basic views can be summed up in two points: First, different political bodies of a divided country can separately establish relations with other countries.

[Liu Yan] This is the first point.

[Yang Fan] Right. Second, in establishing relations with these two different political bodies, other countries do not have to make a choice between the two.

[Liu Yan] As far as I understand, it means that Taiwan can separately establish state relations with other countries and that other countries can also recognize two Chinas at the same time.

[Yang Fan] That's what it means. Therefore, this so-called new theory of Wei Yong is actually the refurbished version of the formula of two Chinas, or, one China and one Taiwan. Another feature of this theory is that it confirms, in abstract terms, that there is only one China but advocates two Chinas in a concrete sense. To quote Wei Yong's own words, on the premise of confirming that there is only one China, Taiwan can establish formal diplomatic relations with other countries and, in establishing official relations with Taiwan, other countries do not have to be bound by traditional international law.

[Liu Yan] Hence, according to Wei Yong's views, one China can be divided into two and China will not be just one.

[Yang Fan] You are right.

[Liu Yan] Therefore, it is said that the so-called multisystem state is a refurbished version of a divided country frequently mentioned in the West. The fundamental purpose of this version is to seek a theoretical basis for the so-called new concept of international law and enable Taiwan, under the support of this theoretical basis, to obtain the so-called legal status of a country. Moreover, it will also enable Taiwan to reverse its position from passive to active on the question of reunification. It is intended to kill two birds with one stone.

[Yang Fan] This is merely wishful thinking. Taiwan's stubborn attitude on the question of peaceful reunification has created an unfavorable impression in the international community and has placed Taiwan in a passive position. As a matter of fact, the so-called multisystem state theory cannot help Taiwan in any way.



[Liu Yan] The proponents of the multisystem state theory profess: It is not that they do not want reunification; what they want is reunification of the system; and through competition, two Chinas will still reunify in future. They believe that by advocating these views, they can alter their image and reverse their position from passive to active.

[Yang Fan] This is impossible, of course. As everyone knows, the focus of the reunification of a country is the reunification of sovereignty and territory, as well as national defense and foreign policy. It is a concept different from the reunification of social systems and should not be lumped together with the latter. The most feasible way to achieve a real reunification of the system is to first achieve the reunification of sovereignty and territory and then the reunification of the system.

[Liu Yan] You are right. In a proposal for peace talks, the CPC, in fact, maintains that China's reunification should be achieved in two steps: First, to achieve the reunification of state sovereignty and then, after a fairly long period of time until conditions are ripe, the reunification of the system. This would greatly benefit our country and people, especially the people on Taiwan.

[Yang Fan] That is right. I think if one refuses even to take the first step, it is very unlikely that he would take the second step. If a multisystem state really appears, the consequences would be too dreadful to contemplate.

[Liu Yan] What do you mean?

[Yang Fan] Think about this: First of all, the reunification of our motherland could not be realized within the foreseeable future.

[Liu Yan] That's true.

[Yang Fan] Moreover, if two confronting Chinas were to emerge, the division of the country would become permanent, posing more obstacles and difficulties to reunification.

[Liu Yan] You are right.

[Yang Fan] If this continued for a long time, the national feeling and consciousness would gradually flag. Our motherland's reunification would become indefinite.

[Liu Yan] Besides, I think there is another harmful effect of this theory, that is, it would give a pretext to the advocates of Taiwan's independence, providing them with a theoretical foundation for advocating Taiwan's independence. Then, they would be able to have their own way.

[Yang Fan] Therefore, a multisystem state means an independent Taiwan.

[Liu Yan] This would lead to foreign control of Taiwan and there would be no end of trouble for the future. The reason behind the American politicians' vigorous efforts to spread the multisystem state theory is that they are trying to obtain Taiwan. Therefore, any patriotic Chinese compatriot will never tolerate the emergence of such a situation.

[Yang Fan] You are right. Hence, it is positive that this so-called multisystem state theory is absolutely not realizable. First of all, the Chinese Government will never consent to it. Also, I think no conscientious person within the inner circles of Taiwan's Kuomintang's would consent to it. None of the Chinese people would ever consent to it either.

[Liu Yan] That is true. Even Wei Yong's supporters are aware that a multisystem state could not be realized in practice. They have admitted that even if countries recognized a multisystem state in theory, they would have to calculate the possible reaction of Chinese communists when they considered the question of recognizing Taiwan in reality, and that it would be impossible for Chinese communists to lightly consent to other countries' recognition of Taiwan's so-called (?principal) position internationally.

[Yang Fan] Indeed. I think no sovereign state would ever consent to this theory. Respecting other countries' territory and sovereignty is the basic principle of international law. Think about this question: Among those countries that have established diplomatic relations with China, who would be stupid enough to defy world opinion and violate the principle of international law to recognize Taiwan?

[Liu Yan] This would be the case. In a reply by Taiwan's Executive Yuan Vice President Qiu Chuanghuan at an interpellation, the Taiwan authorities recently indicated that Taiwan would never approve the multisystem state theory.

[Yang Fan] That is good. As long as the Taiwan authorities uphold one China, there will be a common language between the Kuomintang and the CPC. In my opinion, although there are all sorts of difficulties on our road toward the motherland's reunification, the reunification is, after all, the only way out for our Chinese nation. Whoever tries to solve the problem by resorting to such dishonest means as advocating two Chinas and a multisystem state will end up in the trap of Taiwan's independence or permanent division of the country.

[Liu Yan] A remark by an old gentleman in Taiwan provides us some food for thought. He said: If the Chinese people cannot work together in seeking the happiness and quickening the pace of the reunification and, instead, preach the so-called self-determination or independence of Taiwan, they are going to destroy themselves.

[Yang Fan] This old gentleman is right in making the remark.

[Liu Yan] Yang Fan, the time is running out for today's program.

[Yang Fan] Indeed. We have just discussed in detail the origin and the essence of the so-called multisystem state theory. Shall we discuss the new pattern of one country with two systems advanced by Deng Xiaoping next time?

[Liu Yan] Sure.

[Yang Fan] Dear listeners and friends, we hope you will join us next time in discussing this question. Your letters can be forward to: Yang Fan, Post Office Box 2105, Beijing, or Post Office Box 78, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

HSIN WAN PAO: DENG XIAOPING DISCUSSES HONG KONG

HK031337 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Special dispatch by reporter Lin Ping-heng: "Deng Xiaoping Receives Hong Kong and Macao Representatives Attending National Day Celebrations"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, this morning received more than 200 representatives of 6 Hong Kong and Macao delegations attending National Day celebrations in Beijing, and chatted with them for more than 1 hour. Deng Xiaoping stressed: China's policies regarding the question of Hong Kong and the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong will remain unchanged. From now on, our common goal is to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong and all of us should love both the motherland and Hong Kong.

The meeting was held in the Great Hall of the People at 1000. Attending were Ji Pengfei, Li Hou, Li Zhongying, Lu Ping, Ke Hua, and Wang Kuang, responsible persons of the Office in Charge of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, as well as Yu Wen, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, and Gao Liang, director of the Overseas Information Bureau of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department. Those who also attended included representatives of China's democratic parties. All members of Hong Kong and Macao delegations attending National Day celebrations in Beijing were present on the occasion and T.K. Ann, K.C. Wong, Henry Fok and T.K. Chiu sat on either side of Deng Xiaoping.

After taking his seat, Deng Xiaoping first said: "There are people with different political views here. I think that it is not good to invite homogenous bodies here. All trades and professions and people of all walks of life, including some people with different political views, all support our motherland recovering Hong Kong and agree with the content of the Sino-British agreement. This means that we have a common major premise and a common goal. Both during the next 13 years and after 1997, we should make concerted efforts to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong. To sum up, we should love both the motherland and Hong Kong."

Deng Xiaoping continued: "I am very happy to see so many people here; thus a smooth transition during the 13 year period can be ensured. I do not think that those who are now 60 or 70 years old will still be able to apply their strength after 1997. It seems that most of those who are present here today are young people. In this respect, young people will have their advantages and people like me will be too old."

At this moment, T.K. Ann interrupted: "The entire nation wishes Mr Deng long life and the best of health." People immediately burst into warm applause.

T.K. Ann also said: "Some people in Hong Kong thumped the table and shouted 'bravo' for the Sino-British Agreement."

Then, Deng Xiaoping said: "Personally, I hope I can live till 1997; it is no use living beyond that." The audience broke into laughter. He also said: "I hope I personally will see China resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong. We are aware that some people are afraid of changes and some people worry that there will be changes when people like me are no longer alive. I thank all for their trust in old chaps like me."



Referring to the question of changes, Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Today I would like to tell all of you that our policies will certainly remain unchanged, and nobody can change them. Because our policies are correct and feasible and the people support them, if anyone wants to change them, the people will not agree. However, changes do not mean bad things at all times. Some are good things. The question is what will be changed. China's decision to resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong will not be changed. People worry that the content of the Sino-British agreement not be changed. I assure you that there will be no change in it."

At this moment, all newsmen were asked to leave because they were allowed to stay for 5 minutes only.

At 1115, the meeting ended. When answering questions from newsmen, participants in the meeting said that Deng Xiaoping also mentioned many questions such as the good faith of China, China's interference, and participation of some people in the present regime, the stay of rightists in Hong Kong, details of the content of the agreement, the stationing of troops, underworld gangs, and the Macao issue.

Deng Xiaoping noted that the Sino-British agreement is an international treaty and China's good faith in this respect is known to all. Citing the Korean war as an example, he also said: When the United States invaded Korea, China pointed out that it would not stay aloof from the affair. Many people did not believe it, but facts proved what China had said. China's good faith stood in the world even during the Cultural Revolution, let alone at the present.

Deng Xiaoping said: The Chinese have been true to their word for a long time. This is a tradition and dignity of the nation. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the principle that Hong Kong shall remain unchanged for 50 years.

Participants in the meeting also said: Referring to the question of interference, Deng Xiaoping pointed out that like the question of changes, interference is not necessarily a bad thing at all times.

Deng Xiaoping said: Hong Kong should lead up to the 13 years and even the 50 years in an orderly way. We absolutely will not tolerate any destruction by those who have ulterior motives. If some people want to damage the prosperity of Hong Kong, Beijing will intervene. In this case, will the people of Hong Kong welcome it or refuse it?

Speaking on the question of participation, Deng Xiaoping said: In the middle of the transitional period, probably after 6 or 7 years from now, some people will participate in Hong Kong's regime. It is impossible for us to change all the people overnight on 30 June 1997. Does participation in the regime mean meddlesomeness? People should not worry about it. Those who will participate are mostly Hong Kong young people who should love the motherland and Hong Kong and practice capitalist administration in Hong Kong.

He also said that those who will administer Hong Kong should include a small number from both the left and the right, but the majority should be middle-of-the-roaders.

Participants in the meeting revealed: Deng Xiaoping suggested that rightists will be allowed to stay in Hong Kong and to continue to swear at the Communist Party. Communists are not afraid of being cursed. People of the Taiwan side may continue to abuse the mainland government, but they should control themselves. They are not allowed to play the trick of two Chinas and to damage the prosperity of Hong Kong. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will view the Hong Kong issue with national dignity and pride.

At the meeting, when some people from Macao asked about the future of Macao, Deng Xiaoping said: The principles of solving the Macao issue are similar to those of Hong Kong, but whether the issue will be solved before or after we resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong is still being considered. We hope we will hear more suggestions.

At the end of the meeting, Deng Xiaoping expressed the hope that people of all circles in Hong Kong would come to Beijing very often.

PAPER VIEWS DENG'S NOT MEETING HADDON-CAVE GROUP

HK040548 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Oct 84 pp 1, 26

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] The fact that China's top leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, did not receive the Hong Kong Government delegation to the celebrations of China's National Day, was viewed yesterday with some interest. Mr Deng met 12 groups of Hong Kong people to the celebrations yesterday morning in the Great Hall of the People, but excluded the Hong Kong Government delegation led by the Chief Secretary, Sir Philip Haddon-Cave.

The Government delegation, however, was received by the Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, on Tuesday evening. The group returned to Hong Kong yesterday after spending less than a week in Peking as guests of the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office. Some analysts said the delegation, which included the senior Unofficial member of the Executive Council [Exco] Sir Sze-yuen Chung, and the senior Unofficial member of the Legislative Council, Mr Roger Lobo, was "snubbed" by Mr Deng. They said the Chinese leader did not want to help boost the status of the Hong Kong Government delegation by giving them an audience.

It is almost a practice in China now that the top leader's audience with visitors symbolises "very good relations" existing between them. In July, the meeting of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, with Mr Deng was not fixed until he achieved significant progress with Chinese officials in the negotiations over Hong Kong. In June, Sir Sze-yuen and two other Exco Unofficials, Miss Lydia Dunn and Mr Q.W. Lee, met Mr Deng in Peking, in a somewhat tense atmosphere. One day before meeting the trio, Mr Deng met leaders of the three major business organisations in a cordial atmosphere. The arrangement of meetings with the business leaders one day before was intended to downplay the importance of the UMELCO [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] trio's mission, according to some observers. However, some other analysts did not attach much importance to the Hong Kong Government delegation not being received by Mr Deng. They felt that "protocol" was strictly observed with the head of the Chinese Government, Mr Zhao, meeting the Hong Kong Government delegation.

Sir Philip described the meeting in the Great Hall of the People as "cordial and most instructive." It lasted for one hour and 40 minutes -- quite a long time for a meeting of this kind, analysts said.

They said Mr Deng's meeting with more than 200 people from the 12 groups representing a wide cross-section of Hong Kong was an "internal affair" as the group members were all ethnic Chinese.

It is believed that some of these 200 people will become members of the local advisory committee for the drafting of the basic law, which is expected to be set up early next year. It was therefore natural that the Hong Kong Government delegation was excluded from this meeting, the analysts said.

Mr Deng dwelt on various problems in his talk with the 200 people. The problems included China's credibility, participation in Hong Kong affairs, and the draft agreement. The issues of stationing People Liberation Army troops in Hong Kong and the territory's triad elements were also touched upon.

Meanwhile, analysts noted that Britain and China had tried to dispel hard feelings that might have developed over the past two years due to the negotiations. At the National Day reception on October 1 hosted by the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, both the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, and branch director, Mr Xu Jiatun, said the initialling of the draft agreement would strengthen relations between China and Britain. And members of the Hong Kong Government delegation had nice things to say about China during their visit. It is believed the Unofficials wanted to make use of the visit to build a dialogue and good relations with Peking officials. The role of the Unofficials in the post-agreement scenario has been a question of concern to the parties involved. It is felt that if they adopt a positive attitude towards the implementation of the agreement, it will be conducive to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity and to the transference of power in 1997. According to some observers, the invitation to them to attend the National Day celebrations was a de facto recognition by Peking of their capacity.

#### HADDON-CAVE VIEWS MEETING WITH ZHAO ZIYANG

HK040404 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Oct 84 p 14

[By Frank Choi]

[Text] China's leaders were reassured by the Hong Kong Government delegation that British responsibility to administer Hong Kong effectively up to 1997, through the Hong Kong Government, would be discharged "as conscientiously and as singlemindedly in the next 12 to 13 years as in the past years." The reassurance was given by the leader of the delegation, the Chief Secretary, Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, during a meeting with the Chinese Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, on Tuesday evening.

Sir Philip said on his return at Kai Tak yesterday that Mr Zhao had pledged the Chinese Government's sincerity in adhering to the pact. The 17-member delegation, included senior government officials and Unofficial members of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, returned from Peking after a four-day visit as guests of the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office for celebrations of the Chinese National Day. Sir Philip said he reassured Mr Zhao the British Government's determination to ensure that the Hong Kong Government administered Hong Kong effectively up to 1997. "Mr Zhao took careful note of what I said and countered by drawing my attention to the specific reference in the joint declaration to the British Government's continuing responsibility for the good government of Hong Kong up to 1997," he said.

Sir Philip described the meeting as "the high point of our visit" and it lasted for an hour and 40 minutes -- an unusually long reception granted a Hong Kong delegation by a top Chinese leader. He said Mr Zhao described the conclusion of the draft agreement, that covered the joint declaration and the annexes, as "a significant event in modern world history." Mr Zhao also repeated China's firm commitment for the implementation of the joint declaration of the meeting, he said. "To begin with, Mr Zhao emphasised at length that after investing two years of time and effort in the negotiations to bring them to a mutually agreed conclusion, there could be no doubt that the spirit and the letter of the agreement would be faithfully implemented.



"There is no point, he said, in bargaining so hard and for so long if there was no intention to observe the terms of the outcome, the terms of the agreement.

"In any case he went on, China's national interests would best served by the continuing stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. The terms of the agreement will be faithfully implemented and no changes will be proposed. To this theme, Mr Zhao kept returning time and time again.

"Indeed he spoke of Hong Kong's future as an autonomous Special Administration Region with great conviction, and I believe, with great sincerity.

"He declared the Chinese leadership believed that the agreement would stand the test of time and history," he said.

The continuous effective administration of Hong Kong by the British Government up to 1997 and Mr Zhao's assurance that China would stick to the pact were the two main areas which Sir Philip had singled out in his lengthy statement at the airport.

Sir Philip also said he explained to Mr Zhao that the Exco [Executive Council] had endorsed the British Government's decision to initial the draft agreement and the Legco [Legislative Council] would have a chance to debate the agreement in public in the middle of this month, the debate being on a motion commending the agreement to Hong Kong people. He added that the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, had already commended the agreement to the people of Hong Kong in his speech last week. "(To Mr Zhao) I said that I expected members of the Legco and the people of Hong Kong ultimately to accept that commendation. But meanwhile, I said, they needed time to reflect and to digest the contents of these very complex documents," Sir Philip said.

As for the Chinese National Day, Sir Philip said the parade on Monday morning was most impressive and the fireworks in the evening most spectacular. The delegation also attended the state banquet in the Great Hall of the People on Sunday evening and had listened to the speeches given by Mr Zhao on Sunday at the banquet and by another Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, on Monday at the parade. Sir Philip said: "As with us, I am sure you will have noted how both (Mr Zhao and Mr Deng) saw the outcome of the Sino-British negotiations as a significant example to the international community of how disputes between nations can be settled and agreed peacefully."

Other members of the delegation were the senior Unofficial member of Exco, Sir Sze-yuen Chung, the senior Unofficial member of Legco, Mr Roger Lobo, an Unofficial Exco member, Mr Michael Sandberg, and seven Unofficial Legco members, Mr Francis Tien, Mr Wong Lam, Dr Ho Kam-fai, Mr Allen Lee, Mr F.K. Hu, Mr Wong Po-yan and Mr Kei Lam Hong-keung.

Government officials in the delegation were the Secretary for District Administration, Mr David Akers-Jones, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr Eric Ho, the Secretary for Housing, Mr Donald Liao, the deputy Director of Information Services, Miss Cheung Man-ye, the deputy Political Adviser, Mr Richard Margolis, and an interpreter, Miss Vivien Fong.

#### TA KUNG PAO ON UPCOMING CPC PLENARY SESSION

HK040316 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 4 Oct 84 p 3

[By "our staff reporter"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang has said that the third plenary session of the 12th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee will be held this month. "The plenum will adopt a historic document on the restructuring of China's economy which will give great impetus to the country's economic development." "One can get an idea of the blueprint for China's economic reform from this document," he added.

The premier made these remarks on September 29 to a visiting group of 90 foreign scholars and experts of Chinese origin in Beijing to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic.

The statement came only four days after Xi Zhongxun, member of the CPC Political Bureau, told new students at Beijing's Party School that the plenum would take place in mid-October. He said then that the document on economic restructuring to be endorsed by the session would be a very important one.

Sources in Beijing believe more new policies on the current reform of the domestic economy will be announced at the session as well as the appointment of more younger and more capable people for leading positions. A further strengthening of the open-door policy is also expected.

#### PRC TEXTILE FACTORIES, TRADE BUREAUS IN CONFLICT

HK030440 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Oct 84 Business News Supplement p 1

[By Olivia Sin]

[Text] Conflicts between China's textile factories and foreign trade bureaux have recently brought about a serious shortage of raw materials, according to local traders. They complain that supplies of grey cloth, ramie cloth and yarns have been down by about 30 to 50 percent in recent months.

According to Mr Y.S. Liu, the co-chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce's textile committee, the Chinese authorities, including China Resources (Holdings) Co Ltd -- Peking's trading agent in Hong Kong -- have been informed about the situation. "They investigated by the concerned departments," he told Business News Yesterday.

Mr Liu, who is also chairman of the Sindar Trading Co, a dealer in textile items, said the problem could be attributed to increased autonomy granted by China to individual enterprises. In the past, China's rigid economic system specified that the industrial units be responsible for manufacturing and that foreign trade bureaux take charge of the selling of finished products. This meant the foreign trade bureaux enjoyed a monopoly over the supply of goods, and dealers had to conclude contracts with the foreign trade officials, including those in charge of the import and export corporations for supplies.

The foreign trade bureaux would usually buy the goods from the production units in renminbi, but gain foreign exchange by selling to businessmen. This has resulted in some bad feeling between the factories and foreign trade officials because the hard-earned foreign exchange only went to the latter, but the former had done all the hard work.

But to speed up economic efficiency and to give more incentives to individuals, the Chinese Government has granted more autonomy to factories and adopted a more flexible policy.

Mr Liu said it now appears that foreign trade bureaux no longer enjoy a monopoly over the supply of goods and dealers have to seek supplies through various channels.

Many factories can now sign contracts directly with foreign businessmen without going through the foreign trade bureau to sell their goods and earn foreign exchange. This means that some foreign trade bureaux and import/export corporations are not getting enough supplies from the factories or sometimes no supplies at all, he said.

"That is why a number of textile dealers have been caught with a serious shortage of raw materials in recent months," he added. "The situation is very confusing now with some getting their supplies from foreign trade bureaux and some directly from factories."

Mr Liu said they are seeking from the Chinese Government a clear understanding on the division of labour between production units and foreign trade departments.

He also wanted to know whether China's policy on "unified pricing" also applies to contracts signed directly with factories. Industry sources said the fact that individual enterprises have to be responsible for their own finances have also pressured them into selling directly to outsiders to get foreign exchange to improve their means of production.

Part of China's economic reform is to cut subsidies to individual enterprises so that they will be responsible for their own profits and losses.

Mr Liu said a large number of textile factories in various provinces have set up branches in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone to facilitate direct negotiations with dealers.

He also noted that it remains to be seen whether contracts concluded at the upcoming Guangzhou Trade Fair will be honored in view of the conflicts between the production units and the foreign trade departments.

Meanwhile, more than 20,000 businessmen from Hong Kong are expected to attend the 56th Guangzhou Trade Fair which opens on October 15.

The 20-day fair, held at the Guangzhou Foreign Trade Centre, will close on November 5.



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